The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,948. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For 4 months or more, delivered in Town.....Rs. 12 0
Including postage ..... „ 12 0
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Every subsequent insertion ..... „ 0 4
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Domestic Occurrences each ..... „ 1 0

Contract Advertisements may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Hudson Street, Fort.

Letters and parcels of periodicals to Newspapers is now compulsory, and Subscribers are requested to pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 10 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Three or more Births or Marriages constitute a Domestic Occurrence in One Paper.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SHARMAN—November 13th, at Khandalla, of acute dysentery, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Dowding, late Indian Navy, aged 25 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DOWDING—At Calcutta, on the 6th November, the wife of Wm. P. Downing, Esq., Solicitor, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BEADON—At Kurseong, on the 2nd November, Phillip Channing, son of the Hon. C. Beadon.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

RAMSAY—At Nurnool, the wife of John Ramsay, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOORHEAD—HUMPHRY—At Madras, on the 9th November, G. A. Moorhead, Esq., Assistant Surgeon Royal Horse Artillery, to Margaret, third daughter of Captain Humphry, late Coldstream Guards.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

STEWART—At Cawnpore, on the 8th instant, the wife of Captain Stewart, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, of a son.

RAMSAY—At Meerut, on the 8th instant, the wife of Captain Ramsay, D. A. Q. M. General, of a daughter.

ROSELEY—At Kurnal, on the 6th November, the wife of Captain E. S. Moseley, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COREY—HAWKINS—At the Scotch Chapel, Meerut, on the 5th instant, by the Revd. J. M. Thomson, Mr. Lionel A. Corey, to Miss Eliza Hawkins.

RAMSAY—BRADDON—At Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Revd. A. Pilcher, Capt. Ramsay, Sec. Assistant Commissioner, Royal Artillery, to Matilda Mary, second daughter of the late Major Marriott, H. M.'s 54th Regiment.

ATTWOOD—ADAM—At Bankipore, on the 7th November, by the Revd. J. Sprig, Frederick R. Attwood Esq., 24th Lancashire, to Mary, eldest daughter of Major Adam, Bengal Staff Corps.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

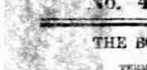
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo for Kurrachee every Month with the Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about the ..... 11th and 25th
From Suez ..... 19th and 26th

The Steamship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 850 tons, H. Stevens, Commander, will be despatched from Suez about 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Kurrachee every Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	.....	Arrive Kurrachee	18th April.
Leave Kurrachee	.....	Arrive Bushire	27th April.
Leave Bushire	.....	Arrive Bombay	5th May.
Leave Bombay	.....	Arrive Kurrachee	25th July.
Leave Kurrachee	.....	Arrive Bushire	13th Sept.
Leave Bushire	.....	Arrive Bombay	20th Sept.
Leave Bombay	.....	Arrive Kurrachee	8th Dec.
Leave Kurrachee	.....	Arrive Bushire	16th Dec.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer from above Ports and Rangoon every Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	.....	Arrive Calicut	1st & 15th
Leave Calicut	.....	Arrive Tellicherry	2nd & 16th
Leave Tellicherry	.....	Arrive Cannanore	3rd & 17th
Leave Cannanore	.....	Arrive Mangalore	4th & 18th
Leave Mangalore	.....	Arrive Cochin	6th & 20th
Leave Cochin	.....	Arrive Colombo	9th & 23rd
Leave Colombo	.....	Arrive Pondicherry	12th & 26th
Leave Pondicherry	.....	Arrive Cocanada	13th & 27th
Leave Cocanada	.....	Arrive Calcutta	16th & 30th
Leave Calcutta	.....	Arrive Madras	19th & 2nd
Leave Madras	.....	Arrive Negapatam	20th & 3rd
Leave Negapatam	.....	Arrive Galle	21st & 4th
Leave Galle	.....	Arrive Colombo	22nd & 5th
Leave Colombo	.....	Arrive Tuticorin	23rd & 6th
Leave Tuticorin	.....	Arrive Cochin	24th & 7th
Leave Cochin	.....	Arrive Cannanore	25th & 8th
Leave Cannanore	.....	Arrive Tellicherry	26th & 9th
Leave Tellicherry	.....	Arrive Calicut	27th & 10th
Leave Calicut	.....	Arrive Bombay	28th & 11th

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave at the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

Steamer ARABIA, 1090 tons, 250 H. P., W. EASTERBY, Commander, will be despatched as above at noon, on the 1st December, and the S. S. PENANG, 850 tons, 160 H. P., H. STEVENS, Commander, on noon, on 15th December.

N. B.—The S.S. ARABIA, will call at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice, run Steamers ONCE A WEEK between BOMBAY and MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports as the following days:—

From Bombay	To Stations		From Stations	To Bombay
Saturday	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.	Monday	Arrive Monday.
Monday	Beypore	Arrive Monday.	Tuesday	Dep. Tuesday.
Tuesday	Calicut	Dep. Sunday.	Wednesday	Arrive Wednesday.
Wednesday	Tellicherry	Arrive Wednesday.	Thursday	Dep. Thursday.
Thursday	Cannanore	Dep. Thursday.	Friday	Arrive Friday.
Friday	Mangalore	Arrive Friday.	Saturday	Dep. Saturday.
Saturday	Bombay	Arrive Sunday.		

Passengers to and from MAHABLESHWUR will be booked at and taken up at BANGOTE by this steamer.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT VIA GOGO EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched ONCE A WEEK to SURAT VIA GOGO and from SURAT to BOMBAY as follows:—

Leaves BOMBAY for GOGO, Every TUESDAY at 6 P. M.
Departure from SURAT to BOMBAY, Every FRIDAY at High Water.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, C. ARMAR, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P. M.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager, at the Steamer Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. JARVAC, C. VAN WYLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, TOMS RITAS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., positively.

For freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, or pcoite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 15th November 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE splendid clipper ship *Lancashire*, DONALDSON, Commander, has most of her cargo on board. For particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to

LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for Owners.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of January 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, S. HARDER, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Henry Fawcett*, PAGE, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain PAGE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Owners and Captain.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Ellen Stewart*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain LYONS will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Agents.
12th November 1864.

NOTICE—Consignees of Cargo per *Alicia*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats, to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain ANDREWS will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Agents.
11th November 1864.

NOTICE—Consignees of Goods, and of Acid and Gunpowder in particular, per the *Naval Brigade*, Captain MOSS, from London, are requested to send off Boats, for their respective Cargo, as it comes to hand, failing which, they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MOSS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

B. H. CAMP, Agent.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, at No. 19, Marine Lines, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with four first-class New Marble Tables, with Thurston's Patent Cushions in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can have a quiet game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table.

FROST FOHLER & Co., SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and AUSTRALIA, COMMISSION AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.—*Are now prepared to* receive Consignments for the purchase and shipment of Australian Gold, on Indian account.

London References.—Agra and Masterman's Bank.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by an under Superintendence for the supply of sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Beetsak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—With reference to a notice of the call of a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 15th day of September last, that the Company shall be wound up with a view of enlarging the Capital, and altering the same. Notice is hereby given, that an *Adjourned* Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company will be held at our Office, on WEDNESDAY the 16th November 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the Accounts of the Company as made up by the Liquidators appointed at the Special General Meeting held on the 14th instant.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

KHANDESH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ખાનદેશ ફાર્મીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

ખાનદેશ ફરમીંગ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2.30 P. M.

To Receive their report of the Directors, and to decide upon the course to be pursued.

2. To appoint Directors in lieu of those named in the Articles of Association, who all retire from Office in virtue of Regulation No. 42 of Label B, Act XIV of 1857.

3. To appoint an Auditor, and fix his remuneration, and transact any other business brought before the meeting.

The attendance of Shareholders is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th November 1864.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL RS. 10,00,0,0 IN 25,0,0 SHARES OF RS. 40 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)—The Association is prepared to receive Deposits for terms specified on terms to be agreed upon to make Advances on approved Securities; to effect the purchase and sale of Stock, Shares and Debentures; and to conduct financial business generally.

The Association takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends for which a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager at the Office of the Association.

Bombay, 4th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that persons desirous of undertaking a contract for cutting and conveying Timbers, as under mentioned, from the Dang Forests to the Government Timber Depot at Bulsar, are requested to send their applications to the office at Bulsar or Surat, on or before the 30th proximo, also stating the rate per Candy at which they are willing to supply the said Timbers, &c.

Teak or Sang,	Blackwood or Sesoon,	Ain or Sadra,
Haldwan or Tunnuch.		

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. BARRETT,
Assist. Conservator of Forests in Surat and Northern Collectorates.

Assistant Conservator's Office, Surat, 18th Oct. 1864.

BONA-FIDE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.—The New Grand Austrian Prize Distribution and the Frankfort Lottery combined.

Capital, 134,267,100 Florins.

Four Drawings annually, viz:—2nd of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. The next Drawing will take place on the

2ND OF JANUARY, 1865,

When Prizes of £20,000, £10,000, £5,000, &c. down to £12 Sterling, may be gained.

The Price of One Share is TWO POUNDS Sterling.

Six Shares for	£10	Thirty-four for	£50
Thirteen for	£20	Seventy for	£100

Remittances (Cheques, Bills on London, or Rupee Notes) and applications to be made to

H. R. GOEBEL & Co.,
Bankers and Chief Agents,
Frankfort-on-the-Maine

N.B.—Letters addressed to the care of Messrs. GOEBEL & Co., 48, Cornhill, London, will be duly attended to. Orders received too late will be executed for the next Quarterly Drawing.

MR. J. NEUBERG, in announcing to his Constituents and the Public his return to this country by the Overland Steamer, has much pleasure in intimating that he has resumed business, at his former premises, at Byculla, as General Importer of English and Foreign Goods. Thankful for the kind patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, he solicits a continuance of the confidence reposed in him.

MR. N. avails of the constant importation from the different Countries of Europe of articles of the best quality, including the latest improvements and inventions, to meet the tastes and requirements of the public. He expects shortly per *Windsor Castle*, *Fair Leader*, *Walmer Castle*, and *Salsette* a great variety of Goods selected personally by himself for this market while in Europe.

MR. N. undertakes the execution of commissions for England, France, and Germany.

He has on hand at present a few very superior Oakwood Harmoniums, Wolf Shank's, in great variety, and an extensive stock of Euro,e Goglets, of nice finish.

MR. N.'s rule will be to charge the lowest prices for his goods compatible with a moderate profit to himself in order to ensure quick sales.

TERMS—Cash.

TO BOOK-BINDERS.

A Paper Cutting Machine and a Rolling Machine, Apply to MR. J. NEUBERG, Byculla.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Allotment, No. 107, for 100 Shares issued to the undersigned by the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited) with the Receipt for 1st Call of Rs. 10,0,0 (Ten Thousand) paid into the Central Bank of Western India, bearing the signature of the Manager of the said Bank, as well as of Messrs. C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitors, is lost. Neither the allotment nor the receipt is endorsed by me. All persons are cautioned against buying the same. Whosoever will bring the same to the undersigned at his Office, No. 2, Hughman Street, Fort, or to any of the Promoters will be handsomely rewarded.

BHOWANY WISSWANATH KANWINDAY.
14th November 1864.

WANTED.—An experienced Native CLERK, of Works, for Buildings about to be constructed at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 100 per month; also several good mistries DHARTSMEN. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 5, Rampart Row.
29th Oct. 1864.

WANTED a thoroughly efficient Surveyor at a Salary of 500 Rupees a month. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer and Architect, 15, Rampart Row, 4th November 1864.

WANTED a new Palkee in good order. A second hand one if neat and serviceable not objected to. Address "J. S.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*, Fort.
4th November 1864.

WANTED a good European Cook: wages liberal. Apply to office of this Paper.

WANTED, for a Merchant's office, a competent CLERK, with a good general knowledge of accounts. Address "T. T.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to take charge of Office duties. Also, three European ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS for field duty. Apply to Messrs. J. MACKINTOSH & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BUNGALOW WANTED.—The Advertiser wishes to rent a Bungalow (unfurnished) on Malabar Hill, from about April next. Address "X. Y. Z.," Office of this paper.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that Mr. JAMES DICKSON is empowered to sign for us as Secretaries to this Company during the absence of Mr. George Wildey.

RITCHIE, STEWART & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Wholesale Jewellers and General Merchants. Nesbit's house, 10th Nov. GEORGE BOWIS & Co.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent.

R. I. RSUBEN.
Military Square, Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1838.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a third and final Call of Rs. 40 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before 30th November, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the premises of the Association, No. 3, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY the 29th day of November, at 2 P.M.

ALLAOIN HAB BHOY,
Chairman, Board of Directors.
Bombay, 8th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that sales by Public Auction of the Right of Occupancy of certain lands, belonging to Government, at the Station of the Railway Station at Ahmedabad, will take place on the ground, at 7 A.M. on the undermentioned dates:—on 25th November, 2nd December, 9th December, and 16th December.

A plan of the ground is on view at the Collector's Office, where the conditions of sale, and any further particulars may be learnt.

J. B. OLIPHANT, Collector.
Ahmedabad, Collector's Office, 5th November 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty) per share, is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before the 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares upon which the 2nd and 3rd Calls of Rupees Five hundred, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, is not paid on or before the 16th November next, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 20th October 1864.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to call the attention of Visitors to Matheran that that well open the above Hotel on the 16th October next, when he will be prepared to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen (or their families) and supply them with first-class articles of every description at a moderate price.

J. S. M. DE SOUZA, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and Sanli, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin and Deal Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 300 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Albeas and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, B. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Field, the Tele-maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Freres Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (10) ten Native Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th Nov. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 10 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates when applying for the new number Shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Property of the above Company, situated in Abraham Lane, Fort, and measuring about 3762 square yards, will be sold by Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st November, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The plan and conditions of sale will lie for inspection at the Secretaries' Office, on and after the 14th November.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864.

Merchandize shipped by TAOK SHOE, *Yokoa, for the tale of* Messrs. *Hong Kong*

THE undersigned begs to notify that there will be another AUCTION SALE of Chinese Goods commencing on the 3rd instant, and that the Property will be ON VIEW from the 28th instant. Particulars will be announced shortly.

JAMES DICKSON,
Attorney for Tack Shoe, Yokoa.

Late Messrs and Co.'s Sale-Rooms, Bumpkin Street, Fort, 15th November 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND.

WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages have unfairly occurred in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Galle and Bombay after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be occasioned for the purpose of fraud; and they are the result of fraud; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of (50) fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of the above Association on or before the 15th November, after which date and further notice interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. In case at the rates of not more than 12 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before the 15th November.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

BOMBAY FUND IN AID OF THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—Subscribers to the above Fund are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to Messrs. Remfry and Co., the Treasurers, that the same may be remitted without delay.

G. BIRDWOOD.
PESTONJEE BOMANJEE.
JAMES TAYLOR.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA.
BROWJEE.
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE.
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for handling, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and accessories of Machinery, for Government Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

EBRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND.
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,
Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers,
Bunder Road,
Bombay, Bunder Bunder, 7th November 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with accrued Interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. R. B. DAVISON, Manager.
21st October 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

Holders of Fifth and Second Call Receipts are requested to exchange the same for their Share Certificates, now ready for delivery, and also, where necessary, to have the Transfers duly attested to their names.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. R. B. DAVISON, Manager.
Bombay, 11th November 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further Notice, be charged on all Second and Third Calls remaining unpaid, and all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls with Interest may not have been paid in the Offices of the Bank, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company as provided in Clause XCV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
49, Medow Street, 8th November 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storeke per, consisting of 44 packages amounting to 19 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 15 44 inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence Loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th November 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undermentioned rates:—

1st Class Passengers	£2 10s.	
2nd do. do.	.....	„ 1 5s.
and Servants		

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt: and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge will be—

1st Class Passengers	80 lbs.	
2nd do. do.	.....	50 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 20th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent & P. and O. S. N. Company.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes and Books (more for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. A. NESBITT, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCE
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
FRIDAY, THE 18TH NOVEMBER.
OPERA "TUTTI IN MASCHERA"—MUSIC by CARLO PEDROTTI.

Stalls	Rs. 8
Gallery	„ 5

Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P. M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. HERBERT & Co.
Smoking strictly prohibited.

SEVENTH PUBLIC PERFORMANCE
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
SATURDAY, THE 19TH NOVEMBER.
OPERA "TUTTI IN MASCHERA"—MUSIC by CARLO PEDROTTI.

Dress Circle	Rs. 10
Stalls	„ 8
Gallery	„ 5

Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P.M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. HERBERT & Co.
Smoking strictly prohibited.

This Opera was performed the first time in 1859 at the Theatre SANTA RADEGONDA at Milan.

FOR SALE.

HORSES.—Eight first-class Arabs for sale. To be seen at NOWROJEE'S Stables, Bellasis Road, every evening between the hours of five and six.

GRAM, Ferozepore, in quarter Candy Bags, at R

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A large Iron Safe, Chubb's Patent Fire Proof.
EDWARD BATES & Co.

FOR SALE.—An assorted Invoice of Galvanised Corrugated Iron.
EDWARD BATES & Co.

FOR SALE.—Two new Handsome Buggies by Biddlecombe of Longacre, landed ex *Windsor Castle*. For particulars apply to
MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE, Dubash.
15th Nov. 1864.

BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE COMPANY (LIMITED).—The time for paying the 1st Call and signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association has been extended till the 23rd instant.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have this day commenced business in Bombay as General Brokers, under the style of PESTONJEE and D'ACQUENY, Offices 12, Apollo Street.
PESTONJEE J. LAMNA.
A. D'ACQUENY.
Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Star of India*, arrived from London, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the consignees.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Caspatrick*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the consignees.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Caspatrick*.
Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Gulledon*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the consignees.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Gulledon*.
Bombay, 15th November 1864.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for payment of the first Call upon Shares in the above Corporation is extended to and including the 30th instant, after which date interest is charged from the 15th to the 21st instants.
By order of the Directors,
J. P. CORNFORTH, Chairman.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST,
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay
At Home, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The Bombay Branch of above Bank is prepared to grant Loans upon Government Paper, Approved Bank Shares, or other unexceptionable Security on very favourable terms. THOMPSON, Agent.
Delhi Bank Corporation Limited,
Bombay, 26, Apollo Street,

A REWARD OF RUPEES 50.—LOST near the Share Market, by JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY the following Documents :—
A receipt for Rs. 1,969 from the Tyabjee Cotton Press Company.
London Bank receipt No. 301 in the name of Hormusjee Framjee Wadia.
Joint stock corporation receipt No. 27.5 in the name of Pallonjee Jamsetjee.
Alexandra Press Company's receipt No. 142 in the name of Hormusjee Framjee Wadia.
Railway Company's class No. 100.
Government Currency Notes for Rs. 670.
Any person who will bring the above to the Office of the Undersigned shall receive the above reward.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY.—Just received and ready for inspection a large and well selected stock of London, Paris, and Geneva JEWELLERY, warranted fine gold and workmanship equal to any manufactures by the Proprietor of the Establishment.
The assortment will be revived by each succeeding Mail and is comprising :—
Gold Albert and Guard Chains in great variety.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Earrings.
Gold Lockets, Charms, Seals, Keys, &c.
Gold Ornaments and Ladies' Finger Rings.
Gold Studs, Studs and Collar Buttons, &c. &c.

Will be shortly published.
A VOCABULARY (English and Hindoostanee) of the names of Military Stores—including Ordnance, Carriages, Ammunition, Fire Works, Arms, Accoutrements, Harness, Saddlery, Musical Instruments, Tools, Implements and Raw Materials, Articles of Engineer Equipments, Camp Equipage and Barrack Furniture. Also a collection of Military and Naval Terms of Public Departments and Officers, Artificers, Trades and Professions the names of the different parts of Ordnance, Musketry Implements, Saddle, Harness, &c. &c. By Mr. HAZLEGROVE, Ordnance Department.
The Hindoostanee portion will be printed in the Roman and Deva-nagree (Balbodh) characters. Price not to exceed Rs. 2.
Apply to the Superintendent of the Education Society's Press, Byculla.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mrs. GEEVERGHESE REGELLO has contracted to sell to the undersigned all that piece of ground with the messuage or house standing on the Foundations Ground, situate without the Fort as or near the Apjary Lane, assessed No. 28, numbered as follows, that is to say :—on the East by public lane open West by the house of Mr. Mowjee Mahomed Khan, North by the House of Joseph P. DeMello, and South by the house of the late Francisco Rodrigues. All persons having any claim on the said house by way of mortgage, hypothecation, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me in writing (through their Solicitor) to the undersigned at his residence within 8 days hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any.
Bombay, 14th November 1864, Rahabeve Road, near the General Asylum Institution.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In accordance with Clause XIII. of Table B, the undermentioned Shares in this Company having been forfeited will be sold by Public Auction at noon on MONDAY the 21st instant, at the Sale Rooms of Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, viz :—

No.	No.	No.
35	139	701
36	156	885
39	159	895
40	175	906
48	209	911
50	325	912
52	347	913
57	351	914
89	370	1009
64	384	1021
67	411	1025
98	587	1041
101	591	1091
111	592	1102
129	664	1123

By order,
15th November 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that AZUN ABEEN VULLEE BAPOO STEELE has contracted with BOMANJEE RUTNOJEE LAVOORWALLA to sell to him all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, assessed under No. 19, situate, lying, and being at Nowghur, near Mossaja Bunder, in Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the vacant ground, and on or towards the South by the house of Hormusjee Bomanjee Belgeonwyn, and which said ground containing by admeasurement 21,689 square yards, or thereabouts, and which said house and premises are entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 68. All and every person or persons having any claim by way of mortgage, hypothecation, or otherwise, on the premises, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.
HENRY C. CARTER,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.
Bombay, No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, 15th Nov. 1864.

Avec de nouveaux amis, jouissez de vieux biens.
Avec de jolies choses, jouissez de vieux amis.
J. J. Rousseau.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL
THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,
HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,
No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.
A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.
AS TO NOURISHMENT,
Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.
AS TO HEALTH,
Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.
AS TO BEAUTY,
Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.
AS TO THE VOICE,
Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE :—
Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.
Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.
Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.
EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be enjoyed and replaced at pleasure; that worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.
The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.
CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.
Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.
AT HOME.
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.
ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.
MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.
All letters requiring attendance should be addressed as above.
References to Patients.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMONIUMS BY AUCTION SALE.—A first-class double row of keys Harmonium of rosewood, by Alexandre of Paris; also, a small Harmonium of novel construction, made to stand under the keys of a piano and to be played upon in the same way—both these Harmoniums will be sold to the highest bidders above a nominal reserve price. The Instruments are both damaged and are likely to sell very cheap. Messrs. BENNET & Co. have orders to sell the above Instruments on SATURDAY next the 19th Nov.
HERBERT & Co.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND CANNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
મોફસ્સીલ પ્રેસ એડ કાનીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
मफस्सील प्रेस एंड कानींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)
ISSUE OF PROVISIONAL SHARE CERTIFICATES.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Articles of Association of the above Company are now lying at the Office of the undersigned for signature, and it is requested that holders of receipts in the late "Mofussil Press Company (Limited) and "Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will deposit at the said office their allotment papers and receipts for Calls in order that Provisional Share Certificates in the amalgamated Company, as above, may be issued.
Holders of receipts who are not original Allottees in the old Companies will be required to produce a letter from the original Allottees transferring their interest; requisite forms for which can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th November 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE
OVERLAND MAIL
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th November 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the extra fee of Rupees, which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.
CHINA MAIL
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th November 1864, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for local letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 9 A.M. on the 30th idem. An additional mail will be despatched direct to Galle (Ceylon).
MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.
Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 48 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—Nov. 1864.
PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Monday 21st ..... 6h. 56m. A.M.
New Moon, Tuesday 29th ..... 0h. 9m. P.M.

Days	Days of the Month	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Indian Time
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	16	Morn sets at 7h. 46m. A.M.	6 9	5 21	0 10	0 31	25
Thur	17	Ahgur. dip.	6 10	5 20	0 50	1 11	26
Fri.	18	Ditto. Ditto.	6 10	5 20	1 30	1 51	27
Sat.	19	Ahgur sets at 6h. 55m. A.M.	6 12	5 20	2 16	2 38	28
Sun.	20	Sunday after Trinity	6 12	5 20	3 5	3 27	29
Mon.	21	Last Quarter at 6h. 56m. A.M.	6 13	5 20	3 58	4 22	30
Tues	22	Cartlin.	6 13	5 19	4 55	5 18	31

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865.
THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European residents of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. Calcutta, however, is accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses; and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, by sending them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and receive monies on account of this Office.*
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Nov. 4	KURRACHEE	Nov. 9
AKYAB	Nov. 10	LARNACA	Oct. 18
ALLAHABAD	Nov. 10	LONDON	Oct. 18
AUCKLAND	Aug. 29	MAURITIUS	Oct. 19
BATAVIA	Oct. 26	MADRAS	Nov. 12
BASSALORE	Nov. 9	MALTA	Oct. 29
CALCUTTA	Nov. 9	MECRUT	Nov. 8
CAPE	Oct. 24	OUDH	Nov. 10
CEYLON	Nov. 7	PENANG	Nov. 5
COCANDA	Nov. 7	PERANG	Oct. 25
DELHI	Nov. 10	SINGAPORE	Nov. 10
FRANCE	Oct. 18	SUEZ	Oct. 27
HONGKONG	Oct. 22	SHANGHAE	Oct. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

We find it stated in yesterday's *Times of India* that, at the meeting of the Bench of Justices on Friday last, "Dr. Pelly repeatedly and distinctly disavowed the slightest imputation "against the honesty of his subordinate," Mr. Fellows. In the issue of the same journal for Monday we read :—" What a disgrace to "the Bench that even seven members of it are "willing to *pretend* to think that the man *over "whom that serious defalcation is hanging* is just "the proper person to place in the Municipal "Commission. *The duty of which will be to take "legal proceedings against him under the criminal "code, if within a few days the long deferred explanation is not forthcoming!*" It is almost impossible to construct these two statements one with another. We do not know if Dr. Pelly supposes that the support of that Imbecile blunderer, the present editor of the *Times of India*, will help to reinstate him in the good opinion of the public, but we would seriously warn him, not so much for his own sake as for the sake of the honourable name he bears, that he must either make a public apology for having slandered Mr. Fellows, or be content to be reckoned a *particeps criminis*, an active and willing agent of the reckless conspirators of whom we have hitherto considered him to be the mere tool. He has been but a short time in office, it is true; but, now that its attention has been violently turned to the accounts of the Municipality, he must see how matters really stand. The origin of the whole misunderstanding is evidently the inability of newly-appointed Commissioners to understand the way in which the Municipal accounts are kept, or to comprehend the meaning of the term "outstanding balances." A zealous Commissioner comes into office as keen-scented as a blood-hound in the search for jobs. He looks at the accounts and notes the item—Outstanding balances, three or five lacs as the case may be. At once says to himself, here is a discovery—tremendous deficiency—heavy defalcations—report to Governor—Fellows smashed—complimentary resolution of Board of Justices on my noble conduct—appointed sole Commissioner—Rs. 30,000 a month—retire thanks to God I am not as other men are—after Rs. 300 as alms to the poor. The only false step in this fine scaffolding is the supposition that the outstanding balances will represent a deficiency. To illustrate the real nature of these balances, we may mention that only yesterday the Collector received the House and Land Assessments for 1864, amounting to Rs. 5,87,5[illegible], so that in the course of a few days the amount of his outstanding balances will be nearly 7 lacs. In a word, as soon as the assessment is made, the whole amount of it is placed to the debit of the Collector, and he works it off from month to month with a regularity and accuracy unsurpassed in any town in India. Some difficulty was raised last August about the amount of the Water Assessment balances nearly Rs. 40,000 out of the Rs. 3,40,000 made so much of by Dr. Pelly—but Mr. Fellows was called upon for no *explanation* of the reasons why this amount was so large. The Commissioners could not but know that the sole reason was the scandalous delay in framing the yearly assessments. All that Mr. Fellows volunteered to do was to find out, if he had an increase of his establishment allowed him, what proportion of the bills was actually irrecoverable, so that the Commissioners might know exactly how they stood before the new Municipal Act was passed. He had nothing to explain or to extenuate; his only duty seems to have been to teach the Commissioners the first elements of their business. All this Dr. Pelly might have learnt from the records, if he had choosen to consult them instead of taking the advice of interested intriguers who thought, Mr. Fellows, not being one of "the elect," had no friends, and could be sacrificed with impunity. We are willing to believe that at first he erred through ignorance; henceforth, he cannot plead that excuse for his conduct.

THERE was a sound of revelry by day and night last week in the lordly halls of Dapoorie, what time the new proprietors, Mr. Taylor and Dr. Diver, with a band of fifty jovial guests, celebrated the opening days of their possession of the beautiful domain which Government was ill-advised enough to sell lately by public auction, leaving itself thereby without a decent place of rest in the neighbourhood of Poona. The *genius loci*, who had been accustomed for several years to take his sleep serenely while compelled to attend the prim hospitalities of Government House, must have been rudely startled from his slumbers, and perhaps somewhat scandalized to hear the frequent outbursts of "wanton mirth and jollity" and "laughter holding both her sides" with which the walls resounded during two full days and nights. The Government, certainly, had done all in its power to mar the pleasures of the picnic. Not only had the house been stripped bare of every—even the minutest—article of furniture, but the choicest and most valuable plants had all been stolen out of the gardens, and nothing left except what could not be spoiled—the natural beauties of Dapoorie. But a *carte blanche* given to an upholsterer, a butler, and a wine merchant, can work wonders in our day: and the guests of Messrs. Taylor and Diver, when their special train reached Dapoorie, instead of finding that they had to repose within bare walls on an unmatted floor, were welcomed with illuminations, ices, sherry, and all the comforts and luxuries of a well-furnished house and a good kitchen and cellar. These delights were all the more acceptable, inasmuch as all the guests (with the exception of a small advanced guard who had seen the clouds gathering in the sky and put their best foot forwmost to escape a ducking) were thoroughly wet through by a very heavy fall of rain which had maliciously reserved itself till the party were fairly out of the train and walking along the unsheltered road to Dapoorie. Every little incident in life developes the capacities of men of genius; and this storm gave the picnicians an opportunity of learning from one of their number an exquisitely simple but complete method of keeping one's coat dry while the rain is wetting one to the skin. To save our readers the trouble of wasting their ingenuity on the solution of this problem, we may mention to them at once (in confidence) that the way to do it is to take the coat off and stuff it inside the legs of your breeches. The success of the plan is certain; and, if you happen to be travelling with only one coat, it puts you above the necessity of borrowing an outward garment from a friend which makes you look either as if you had suddenly been doubled in size or as if you had put on clothes which possibly might have fitted you when you were a schoolboy. On ordinary occasions the unpropitious shower would have served as a damper to the whole expedition; but its effect on the guests of Dapoorie seemed to be rather exhilarating than depressing; and this exhilaration was certainly not diminished by the dinner and the wines, to which (as they say of Lord Mayor's banquets) the company present did ample justice. It was very late in the night, when the last echoes of *Ah! che la morte*, proceeding (*O! procul ite, profani*) from the Governor's bedroom, died away on the staircase, and the noisiest and most pertinacious of the revellers, having finished his final "peg," sought repose in the arms of "tir'd nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep!" Oh! that horrid key brgle. Blessed, says Sancho Panza, blessed be the man who invented sleep; and cursed, we say, be he who, when you have gone to rest at 4 o'clock in the morning, disturbs your sleep at 5 o'clock by blasts upon a French horn such as were

on Fontarabia's echoes borne,
Whon Roland brave and Olivier,
And many a Paladin and Peer
At Roncesvalles fell.

However, there was no help for it. Dashing aside all delusive thoughts of a second sleep, the guests dispersed through the grounds in the early morning, to see and admire the place. What on earth could have induced the Government to sell it? was the question on every one's lips. Whether the purchase is a good one or not, and on that point it is not necessary for us to offer an opinion, there can be no doubt that Government will have to spend three or four times the amount of the purchase-money before it gets another place as good as Dapoorie. It is satisfactory to know that the new proprietors, while "developing the resources" of other parts of the estate, intend to keep the house and grounds unaltered. The gardens are, by general consent, the most prettily laid out on this side of India, and the traditional unhealthiness of Dapoorie may be removed by the adoption of the simple engineering measure of changing the course of the river.

"Twere long to tell," but by no means "sad to trace," all the various chances and changes of that second day of the Dapoorie picnic. Some of the guests were perhaps slightly less cheerful at breakfast than they had been the night before, but exhausted nature in these cases mercifully provides her own remedies, and all trace of "seediness" soon disappeared. Of the amusements which were the source of never-ending and sometimes uproarious fun throughout the day, we need only mention one in particular. There was shooting, of course, shooting at targets and pigeon shooting, both, as usually happens at picnics, extremely bad of their kind; and the ancient and manly games of pitch and toss and odd man out were also much in fashion. But all else was as naught compared with what was called the Great Potato Trick, the invention of a gentleman whose versatility of genius reminds one of—that stock illustration—the trunk of an elephant, which with equal ease pull down a tree and pick up a pin. And here we must drop our pen in favour of a philosophical friend, who has favoured us with some apposite and interesting reflections on the game which was the source of so much hearty mirth last Wednesday. He writes :—

"The number of things absolutely essential to success in any undertaking is scarcely appreciated by the world at large; even in the smallest affairs, a certain accuracy and judgment is usually necessary. It would not seem at the first blush of the thing, as if there could be much skill in chipping bits of a raw potato; but when a number of men sit and chip against one another, on two separate occasions, and the same chipper wins each game, the attention is aroused, and a careful study of the points presented by this interesting and absorbing pastime impresses on the observer a conviction that in this, as well as in greater undertakings, science commands success. Observe how the skilful player, when the knobbly vegetable is gracefully presented to him on a fork, surveys his unresisting victim with affectionate solicitude, seeking how he may best dissever a segment, without detaching the main body from its support. When the potato is approaching dissolution, when but a thin film binds over the chasm between the prongs, watch with what delicate manipulation a minute shiver is shaved off. Here is a picture of human action. Some of us are born potatoes, some are born carving knives; let the former endeavour to move as evenly smoothed as possible, while the sharp blade preserve their edge by constant friction one with the other.

"Even in the trifling pastime which has set us thinking about moral, how many qualities of mind and body are required to ensure success! A steady hand, arguing early hours and temperance indispensable, as well as a good organ of weight to enable the player to judge his stroke with precision, and an appreciation of the composition and resolution of forces to direct where the cut may be made with the best effect.

"The Promoters of the Grand Potato Cutting Company (Limited) inaugurated the aforesaid scheme with great success on Thursday, on the Prince of Wales' birthday; when other institutions of a more generally social and extended nature were announced by the liberal and spirited proprietors, and hailed with immense applause.

"The Duke of Wellington used to say 'find out what you have to do, and then do it,' meaning thereby that the grand secret of success lay in the division of any project into numerous steps, leading to the proposed eminence, each step being easy of accomplishment when taken separately, but in the aggregate enabling the projector to ascend to the pinnacle of his ambition: herein lies one of the main causes of the well known inability of Government to compete with private enterprise on equal terms. When the authorities have decided to do a thing, it is done without the fittest conditions being chosen. Perhaps the Government servant may have been selected with reference to his special talents for performing a work totally different from the one in hand. Perhaps the fit time is past, or not come! Probably a scheme is put forward as a whole, when a part of it might have been first accomplished to form a vantage ground for the rest. If a dealer wished to sell off fifty Arab horses, he might, by putting them up separately, realise seven or eight hundred rupees a piece for them, but by putting them [illegible] can do no harm, but we [illegible] reason to [illegible] mode of taxation has proved a failure! We have no data to calculate the cost of collection, but it may be imagined.

"We observe it stated that the amount in the Agra district has increased, owing to 'the discovery of several persons who had escaped assessment in the previous year.' A decrease in Ghazeepore, Azimgurh and Joonpore is put down as due to losses in Indigo. A 'large decrease' in Cawnpore is unexplained. A reduction of one-fourth in the total amount, as compared with former years, is attributed to the operation of Act XXVII. of 1863, which abolished the levy of one per cent. of the four formerly collected.

"The amount of Income Tax collected in the Punjaub during the corresponding period is put down at Rs. 5,16,530 actually realized. The population of that province is not given."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 15th Nov., 8-30 A.M.
French Steamer *Eryanthe*, from Suez, anchored.
GALLE, 15th Nov., 7-30 A.M.
Steamer *Bombay*, from Australia, anchored.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 15TH NOV.
ARRIVED Steamer *Bombay* from Sydney 22nd; Melbourne 26th October, and King George's Sound 1st November.
The anti-transportation movement is progressing. Meetings have been held in various parts of the colony to protest against the continuation of transportation to Australia, and in each case a petition to the Queen on the subject has been unanimously adopted.
From New Zealand there is nothing of importance. In the district of Wanganui there are strong indications of a resumption of hostilities. The Taranaka rebels are keeping themselves remarkably quiet. The campaign thither has not yet commenced.
Coffee, limited demand.
Sugar very steady.
Metals, unimportant demand.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM CHINA.

(Via Galle.)
HONGKONG, 1st Nov.
Per Steamer *Benares* :—
OPIUM—
Malwa (New) ..... chests. 630 per chest.
Malwa (Old) ..... " 645 "
Patna ..... " 491 "
Benares ..... " 455 "
EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills ..... 4s. 9½d. per dlr.
Private bills ..... 4s. 9¾d. "
On Bombay ..... Rs. 274 per dlrs. 100
On Calcutta ..... " 233 "
Steamer *Haco* arrived from Bombay on 26th Oct.
Shanghae advices to the 25th Oct.
OPIUM—
Malwa ..... Taels 597 per chest.
Patna ..... " 360 "
EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills ..... 4s. 8½d. per tael.
Private Bill ..... 4s. 8¾d. "
On India ..... Rs. 244 per taels 100.

THE *Englishman* :—"We are informed that the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the Officers and others of the late Rewah agency are not entitled to the clasp given for the Central India campaign."

THE same :—"We are glad to hear that the *Rangoon Times* was in error in giving the name of Mr. Edgar Hyde, Barrister-at-Law, as one of the passengers on board the ill-fated *Persia*. The learned gentleman is alive and well."

THE same :—"The Garrows have again begun to give trouble near Goalpara; a number of the savages broke out lately and murdered a man in one of the villages. They have set the Police at defiance, as they know that they are not armed with fire-arms. The authorities have applied for a detachment of Goorkhas to bring them to reason."

THE same :—"It has been rumoured in town that Sir Charles Trevelyan has resigned in consequence of the Secretary of State having condemned his Gold Minute, but this is a mistake. We are led to believe that Sir Charles returns to England in February by the advice of his medical attendant, as residence in India for another hot season is considered unsafe."

THE same :—"The Governor General's agent in Central India has, we learn, laid a request before the Government, to remit the duties on arms supplied to the Maharajah of Indore. The Durbar solicits the remission on the ground that all articles in the use of the Maharaja have been freed from import duty since 1861 except arms, and they hope the rule may now be extended. The Bombay Government does not think the circumstances of the present application sufficiently exceptional to warrant the remission applied for, in which decision we understand the Governor General concurs."

THE same :—"It will be seen by an advertisement in our usual column that a public meeting has been convened by the Sheriff to take place at the Town Hall on the 14th December at 2-30 P.M. for the purpose of organising an opposition against Mr. Maine's Bill to do away with the Grand Jury. The question is certainly one of great importance, and the thorough agitation it can do no harm, but we [illegible] reason to [illegible]

THE *Indian Daily News*, (November 9) :—"There was yesterday a rather persistent rumour current in town, to the effect that the expedition into the Bhootan *dhoonrs* had been put a stop to, and that the field force would be broken up, in compliance with peremptory orders to that effect received from the Secretary of State for India by the Bombay mail. We have excellent authority for correcting the erroneous impressions that may have been created by this rumour. All the arrangements for the expedition into the *dhoonrs* stand good, and the only change that has been made has been the postponement from sanatory considerations, of the movements of the British troops until the commencement of December, instead of the force advancing, as was at first intended, about the middle of this month."

THE *Hindoo Patriot* :—"We are glad to learn that Baboo Woomesh Chunder Banerjee, the successful candidate in Bengal for the Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy scholarship, has embarked for England. We wish him every success."

THE same :—"Captain Lees read at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society a most interesting note on the *Sowarna*, the Indian representative of sovereign, a gold coin which was current in India in the Vedic days. It may be remembered that at a late meeting of the Society the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell enquired whether the Indian coin, called *Seraphin*, was identical with the English sovereign. Captain Lees, after a great deal of research and ingenuity, has discovered that the Vedic *Suvarna* was the Indian sovereign."

THE *Madras Athenæum and Daily News* :—"We have a letter dated Vizagapatam 1st instant, from which we make the following extract :—The weather here yesterday was very gloomy and threatening and the sea running very high stopping all communication with the shipping in the roads, even to a catamaran. The steamer *Conoria* came in about 11 A.M. yesterday and anchored riding very heavily, unable to hold any communication with the shore except by signals. She weighed anchor about 3 P.M., and stood out to sea with all the passengers and cargo for this port. It was blowing all night in squalls with little rain, and this morning the wind and sea increased so much that the French ship *Coelia* loading seed for France parted, and put to sea, together with a native brig clear of the Dolphin's Nose. A large bark of 300 tons, which had just escaped the Calcutta gale belonging to a native merchant here, after discharging all her cargo, with which she put back, parted from her anchor, lost her rudder in riding, and came ashore a little before noon this day, and will also be a total wreck. The Flag Staff sloop also came ashore during the night and is a wreck—another vessel is now seen in the offing through the mist. What she is we cannot say. The Master Attendant, Captain Pascal, is on the spot rendering every assistance to the distressed ships and crews.
Note.—The stranger in the offing has just come on shore alongside of the bark—she is a schooner belonging to Coringa. We much fear this weather is being experienced in all its fury at Cocanada—the *Conaverry* is loading there for Bombay. The wind is now increasing to a hard gale, and I must look to my own doors and windows and put my house in order."

THE *Delhi Gazette* :—"Something wrong at Mhow again! We now learn that the officer on the Inniskilling Dragoons also, has been suspended. Particulars have not yet been furnished to us by any of our correspondents there, but we know enough of the business to be able to say that it is another display of vindictiveness on the part of certain 'authorities.'
"Mhow has long been the centre of—what shall we call them?—misunderstandings; the elements of discord should be scattered without delay, or disagreeable complications will assuredly arise before very long."

THE same :—"A correspondent in the medical service, alluding to the short announcement appearing in our issue of the 13th ultimo, to the effect that an order will shortly appear granting extra salary to Surgeons in charge of regiments, in supercession of the rules laid down in Sir Charles Wood's absurd warrant, asks us whether we are positive. We can only say in reply that our authority for making the assertion was good, and we have every reason to conclude from what has subsequently appeared in the Presidency journals that the information was correct. Details we are not in a position to give, but believe the concession will also extend to Surgeons in charge of native regiments and wings, as well as to Assistant Surgeons; but the latter will of course receive in proportion according to their rank and standing in the service."
"The interpretation put by Sir John Lawrence on the rules for the horse-allowance of Medical officers, is quite sufficient to justify the hope that he will be both just and liberal in the matter."

THE same :—"A Correspondent from Mynpoorie writes as follow :—
"Zamin, the man who recently murdered his wife, was executed on the morning of the 5th instant, affirming to the last his innocence of the crime proved against him.
"The *vakil* of the station endeavoured to sink the remembrance of the disgusting scene which had been enacted in their midst, by migrating during the day to a topo of trees about two miles out on the Bewgong road, to enjoy a picnic which was given, I believe, by Mr. Henderson, who has been officiating as Judge during the time absence of Mr. Carnac on leave; a very pleasant way of forgetting a villain had paid the just penalty of the law! I think you will admit, for, the time, that must have been dreadful to over-sensitive, or highly suspectible natures!"

THE same :—"A letter addressed to us from Govindghur says :—
"I should feel much obliged if you would kindly insert the following in your valuable paper.
"On the 10th October, while a salute was being fired at Fort Govindghur, on the arrival of the Nawab of Jhajhar Kotla, one of the guns went off while being loaded, causing a sad accident to Corporal McNamara, of No. 1 Battery 24th Brigade, R. A., who was one of the party engaged in firing the salute. This unfortunate man had his left hand blown off, and his right hand so much shattered as to necessitate its removal. He is doing well, but will of course have to be discharged on his recovery, and as he is not entitled to a pension, and moreover will be quite unable to earn a livelihood, will be utterly destitute. A subscription is being raised for him, the amount already raised is Rs. 705; further donations will be thankfully received by the officer commanding his Battery. Corporal McNamara has always borne an excellent character."
We commend the subject to the consideration of the public."

THE same :—"It may be interesting to our readers to know that the population of the Provinces under the rule of the Lieutenant-Governor North-West Provinces, is at present estimated at 28,244,695. A census, as we have already announced, is to be taken next January.
"The population as at present estimated, is thus distributed among the several divisions—

	1862-63	1864-62.	
Agra	4,298,017	4,434,888	136,871 Decrease.
Allahabad...	3,923,389	3,845,072	88,317 Increase.
Benares.....	6,349,396	6,349,396	
Goruckpore.	2,746,812	2,728,666	18,146 Increase.
Jhansie	1,283,650	1,351,758	65,108 Decrease.
Kumaon ...	606,910	606,910	
Meerut	4,099,959	4,039,593	29,634 Decrease.
Rohilcund...	4,924,462	4,920,605	73,957 Increase.
	28,214,695	28,264,888	50,193 Decrease on the whole.

"It is curious to turn to the amount derived in the several divisions from the Income Tax.

Agra, ...	2,71,432,	a fraction more than one anna a head.
Allahabad,...	2,92,239,	a fraction more than one anna and two pies a head.
Benares,.....	4,41,609,	ditto ditto one anna and one pie a head.
Goruckpore.	71,050,	a trifle less than five pies a head.
Jhansie, ...	32,941,	ditto ditto nine and a half pies a head.
Kumaon, ...	11,687,	something more than 3¾ pie a head.
Meerut, ...	2,62,773,	a trifle more than 1 anna a head.
Rohilcund,...	1,96,425,	ditto ditto 7¼ pie a head.
Total, ...	16,15,156.	

"Assuming that only an eighth of the population pays the Tax, the amount distributed over that number gives about seven and a half pies per head per annum! Well may it be said that that mode of taxation has proved a failure!"

Baboo Satyendranath Tagore, the first native Civilian, who has qualified for Government employ, is shortly expected in Bombay, and, according to the Vernacular press, it is intended to organise a movement amongst the native community to give him a fitting reception on his arrival.

THE BAND STAND.—The Band Stand on the Esplanade is being removed from the old site to another nine to the westward and nearer the sea wall. This removal has been rendered necessary, consequent upon the new circular road now in course of construction on the Esplanade intercepting the promenade.

THE CASTLE FLAG STAFF.—The old complaints are being repeated as to the want of punctuality in hoisting signals at the Castle Flag Staff. The last English mail was signalled at the Lighthouse full an hour before the signal was put up at the Castle. It very often happens that ships, numbers are not noticed at all at the Lighthouse station, or when they are, not until the vessels are about to drop anchor.

FATAL BUGGY ACCIDENT.—At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon two Banians were in a private buggy, driving from Dhoban Talao towards the Fort at a very furious rate. A policeman on the roadside called out to them to stop their buggy but they paid no attention. He chased the buggy, they broke down another Banian, who was going along the road when the wheel passed over his head and killed him on the spot.
A Coroner's jury will be empannelled this morning at the Morgue on view of the body of the

person reports their speeches from memory, what a handle an element of error is introduced. Dr. Giraud then stated that, having been a member of this University from within a year of its foundation, he was able to cite several precedents that bore upon this question. At one of the early meetings of the Senate two reporters for the newspapers entered the room: whereupon the question arose whether or not newspaper reporters should be admitted to the deliberations of the Senate, and it was unanimously agreed that they should not be admitted; subsequently to this it occurred that some member of the Senate communicated, not the substance of the debate at a Senate meeting, but merely the Resolutions that had been passed. This was brought to notice at the next Senate meeting: the practice was condemned, and it was unanimously felt that it was not right for any Fellow of the University to report even the proceedings of the Senate. But, in order that the public should be made aware of theobings of the University, it was decreed about a year ago, that official reports of the proceedings and debates of the Senate should be supplied to the press, and that Fellows should themselves forward to the Registrar the reports of their speeches:—that so, the just criticism of the press, which every liberal minded man must desire, might be brought to bear upon the acts of the University. Thus, then, every excuse for the very injurious practice which had found a place in the *Times of India* was removed. Dr. Giraud begged most emphatically to impress upon the Senate that this was not a popular assembly, but a learned body, and that the rules and mode of procedure, applicable to the former, which not infrequently distract the deliberations of the Senate; and if once this great distinction were lost sight of, the dignity of the University would be lowered and its usefulness impaired: for it would be with us, as it was with the American legislature, from which all the best and most noble of the land kept aloof, desiring to be governed and not upon, and the victims of mad, rowdy parties. Dr. Giraud then proposed, that candidates might perhaps have formed too high an ideal of our Indian Universities, but he thought they should accord to the natives of this country an embodiment not only of all the excellences there might be amongst us in morals and science, but also of all that is truthful, honourable, and morally great; that so our University might be a source of moral influence as well as source of intellectual light. Dr. Giraud put his question to the legistrar not because he had the slightest suspicion that he could have supplied the professed reports to the *Times of India*; for as the Registrar, he had opportunities of far more accurate information than that report afforded: and from his connection with the University from its foundation, he was too familiar with the precedents that bore upon this subject, to suppose that had been considered the duty of the Fellows. Dr. Giraud would candidly acknowledge that he asked the question in order to have this opportunity of expressing that with which he had troubled the Senate, and said that he must apologize for having occupied so much time, whilst so many important subjects awaited deliberation. He begged to ask the Registrar, through the Chairman, whether the report of the last meeting which appeared in the *Times of India* of the 19th instant, had been officially supplied by him to that paper.

To this question the Registrar replied in the negative.

Dr. Wilson read the following proposed alterations in the Regulations of the University Calendar for 1863-64, which had been recommended by the syndicate:

In p. 36, lines 13 to 17, for "I.—Languages," down to "V. Logic"—substitute—

"I. Languages,
II. Mathematics,
III. Logic,
IV. History,

"One of the following to be selected by the candidate:—

(a) Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.
(b) Analytical Geometry of the right line and Circle.
(c) Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
(d) Chemistry and Heat.
(e) Chemistry and Electricity.

Matter: hypothesis of its ultimate composition.
Material forms: solid, liquid, gaseous.
Chemical affinity.
The laws of combination by weight and volume.
The atomic hypothesis of Dalton.

(b) *Heat*:—
The natural and artificial sources of heat.
Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases.
The transference and propagation of heat.
The conduction and convection of caloric.

(c) *Electricity*:—
Frictional and atmospheric electricity."

In p. 54, lines 6 and 7, *for* "Geography" "III.—Geography" down to "History;" and

In p. 7, line 6, *after* the word "Geography" *add* the words "physical as well as political."

And in p. 53, lines 1-10, *omit* "G.—Physical Geography" down to "history."

(2) p. 5, line 15, *for* the words "three Sermons on human nature" *substitute* the word "Ser mons."—Carried.

Dr. Wilson proposed, and Mr. Kennelly seconded, the following alterations:—

(3) p. 61, line 4, *for* the word "books" *read* "book I. §§"—Carried.

Read the following letter from Mr. Premchund Roychund:—

"Bombay, 14th September 1864.

"To R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL.D., Registrar of the University of Bombay.

"SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 517, dated the 12th instant, which was handed to me on my return from Poona last night, I have the honor to request that you will convey to the Senate my warm thanks for their cordial and unanimous acceptance of my offer towards the erection of a University Library.

"I have now the pleasure to enclose a cheque for two lacs of rupees, and beg that, with the permission of the Senate, you will yourself do me the favour to act on any Committee that may be appointed in reference to the [illegible] I have to.

"I remain, &c.,
"PREMCHUND ROYCHUND."

Resolved—That as Mr. Premchund Roychund had been already thanked for his noble gift, his letter just read be recorded.

Proposed by Dr. Birdwood, and seconded by Dr. Wilson,—that Mr. Premchund be informed that the Senate have much pleasure in according to his wish, on their part, that Dr. Sinclair be appointed a member of any Committee that may be formed in reference to the library.

Dr. Sinclair said, it would give him great gratification to assist, to the best of his ability, in carrying out Mr. Premchund's noble work, and that he would be happy to serve on any Committee formed for the purpose.

The meeting then adjourned till 1st October.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—A Coroner's Jury was empannelled on Sunday last at Modeekhana, to the Fort, and was resumed yesterday in the Town Hall, on view of the body of a Hindoo woman named Moongeo, aged about eighteen. From the evidence of Deesaee, husband of the deceased, recorded at the inquest by R. S. Barton, Esq., Her Majesty's Coroner for Bombay, it appears that he last saw her alive and well on the night of Saturday last at about 10 o'clock. She was asleep in the same room in which her husband slept, but on a different bed. He awoke her and asked to get some food in the house for him. She got up and told him "she was going to fetch water." Deceased went out; ten minutes after he heard an alarm raised by some people, the cry was "what has fallen in the square?" Witness came downstairs and went into the square, and there he found a Purtasee, who had a lighted lantern in his hand, and deceased. Her body on the ground, and blood was flowing from the mouth and nostrils. She must to have died, when her head rested she used to be down for two or three days at a time and ate nothing. The mother of the deceased stated that the deceased was never liable to fits, she was always perfectly sane and healthy. Deceased's husband never told her that she was liable to fits. Deceased frequently complained of being ill-treated by her husband.

One Soobrahmee, woman, materially corroborated the evidence of the last witness.

Dr. Mr. Manerjee Framjee, who examined the body of the deceased, was of opinion that the cause of the deceased's death was fracture of the skull, and the wound was likely to have been caused by a fall from a height on to the pavement.

Two or three other witnesses were examined, after which the learned Coroner made a lengthy observation as to the cause of the deceased's death, and drew the attention of the gentlemen of the Jury to give their mature consideration as to how the deceased came to her death. The Jury retired for deliberation, and after a few minutes absence returned with the following verdict:—That the deceased was found lying dead on the pavement at the base of her husband's banguet Modeekhana street on Saturday the 12th of November, with her skull fractured, apparently having fallen from a height. But whether that fall was occasioned by her own act, or that of another, there is no evidence to show. The Jury cannot refrain without reprobating the unfeeling and heartless conduct of Shunjee Nanoo while before this Court, and also at the time of his unfortunate wife's death.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*15th November.*

(BEFORE H. F. LEEKE, ESQ.)

AN APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—Sukramm Aheeajee appeared on Saturday last before Mr. Leeke, and applied for a warrant to be issued against one Balkrishnajee Sonoojee Burbutray. Four days before the last Dewalee holidays, he came to my house, and said he would give me a contract for selling to the earth at Coorla and to send it by Railway to the wharf of Messrs. Nicol & Co. at Mazagon. He said that a deposit of Rs. 500 was required. I accepted the agreement and gave him the said sum in the presence of one Gopall Oodoyjee, when he immediately left for Coorla, promising to give me back the money as soon as the men had been engaged. I left for Coorla about two hours afterwards in search of the said Bapoo, but could not find him there. In consequence of information I received I believe the said Bapoo has gone to his native village Kharpoody, Talooka Khed, in the Poona Zilla. I charge him with cheating, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law. His Worship granted the application and ordered a warrant to be issued accordingly.

A DANGEROUS LOCOMAN.—Mowjee Bhugwan, a gorawalla in the employ of one Mr. Henry Fortescue, of the Mercantile Bank, was charged yesterday with leaving his shigram along the Ramparts Row without the control. On the evidence before the Court the gorawalla was fined in the sum of five rupees.

His Worship bitterly complained of the manner in which some persons behave with the police officers. In the present case a policeman told the gorawalla to remove the shigram from the public thoroughfare, and to take care of it. Mr. Fortescue came forward and asked the policeman what right had he to command the gorawalla, &c. His Worship observed that the police officers have strict injunctions to obey the orders of their superiors, and when they fail to execute them they are severely punished. If they do anything wrong the parties aggrieved should, instead of taking the laws into their hands, lay a complaint before the Commissioner of Police, who, whenever he finds any of these men going beyond their authority, severely punishes them. It is the duty of every one to obey the reasonable orders of the police officers no matter whether they be Europeans or natives. The police officers, His Worship said, have very responsible duties to perform, and when they are obstructed in the performance of their duties then naturally confusion may ensue. His Worship concluded by saying that the coachman was not to be blamed so much in this case, and therefore fined him Rs. 5.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*15th Nov.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THE MUNICIPAL SCRIMMAGE (*continued*).—Ahmed Mahomed, the prosecutor, was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Ramdas for the defendant, Mr. Littlewood.

I get my living by serving the Municipal Commissioners. I get Rs. 100 per month and Rs 35 horse allowance. I have other sources of income, but decline stating what they are. The defendants Daya Bhya and Hoosa Jeeva are subcontractors to Mr. Littlewood and Mr. Burns, from whom I received information. I was not desirous of becoming a sub-contractor. I would not take a sub-contract if offered to me. On the morning after the assault Mr White, Mr. Littlewood, and others came to me, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Hamnett, Constable Mills, and another constable came with them.—Mr. Macfarlane's clerk named Rustomjee was also present. At that time Mr. Littlewood told Mr. White that he had given information to the European constables and obtained the services of disguised policemen. Mr. Littlewood further said that Ahmed Mahomed had brought men there to beat him, and for that reason had obtained disguised sepoys. When I was assaulted I saw a man dressed like a Mogul, I cannot swear who the man was, but suspect it was Mr. Littlewood. I mentioned his name to Constable Mills. I was taken in a buggy by the havildar to Constable Hallinan. I did not mention Mr. Littlewood's name to Mr. Hallinan: he would not allow me to speak: he sent me to the Hospital: he did not ask me how it happened: he asked the havildar: he asked me no questions, and I gave him no answer. One Servandum, sepoy, gave me information which led me to suspect Mr. Littlewood. Mr. Littlewood was not then present, Constable Mills was, and also my sepoy Cadirkhan and other natives.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chunderkem for all the the defendants except Mr. Littlewood. I gave the names of the defendant to Constable Mills on the 26th October. They were brought to me and I identified them. It was not so dark that I could not see by which I was assaulted. I knew them because they go with me on duty. I had no row with Seedees that night. Seedees did not follow me into the verandah of the Commissioner Musulman's house. Prisoners Abdool Cader, Sheriffooddeen Aurzee, Dagoo Bhya, Dagya Bhya, Heera Jussa, Coda Baya and Ibrahim, havildar, followed me into the verandah, and many others were there. I am quite sure Daya Bhya was present that night. I did not get these wounds elsewhere and have not got up this prosecution out of revenge.

R. examined by Mr. Hunter for the prosecution.—The reason for the assault is that I make daily reports to the office about the neglect of duty by defendants in the contractor's employ. The regulation is that there should be one light with each night cart.

The enquiry was adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday.)

A GOOD CUSTOMER TO THE GOVERNMENT ASYLUM.—Fukeer Hoseia was charged with stealing a chair from a dwelling-house. The possessor said he was employed as a cooweebar at a house. He had placed a chair in the front of the house for his own use, and having occasion to go into a back room, on his return missed the chair, and on looking about he saw it being carried off by the prisoner, he gave chase, captured him and gave him into custody. The prisoner made no defence. He was recognized as a particular old acquaintance, and was certified to having been at the times as inmate of the jail, and six times in the house of correction. He was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSS COURT.—*6th November.*

(BEFORE N. SEESEEA, ESQ.)

Vishram Sadhowjee vs. Vijgovardass Dayalbeey.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.—This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 852, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant neglecting and refusing to deliver 25 candies of Dholleta cotton, which he agreed to sell and deliver between Cayttir sood 2nd and Vysaksood 2nd.

Mr. Shamjee for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared on behalf of the defendant.

In defence Mr. Nusserwanjee put in the general issue "not guilty," and stated that the breach of contract was made by the plaintiff.

Plaintiff sworn.—He went three or four times to demand delivery of cotton. Defendant said he would deliver it on the last day. On Vysak sood 2nd the defendant took him to several depots of cotton at Colaba—one Lodha was with him. The owners of the depots refused to give delivery.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee.—Witness had no money when he went to Colaba. Received a letter on the 6th of May last from the defendant calling upon him to take delivery. He met Lodha near the Fish Market, and went with him to Lalljee's shop. Lodha and two other persons were next examined.

The latter were called to show what the market rate was.

The defendant also called [illegible] swore that the [illegible] and [illegible] ase cotton. He adduced evidence as to the market rate on the last day of the delivery, to be between Rs. 607 to Rs. 618 per candy.

His Honor commented at considerable length upon each link of evidence as also upon the probable features of the whole case, and entered verdict for defendant with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FIREWORKS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is proposed to give a display of Fireworks by Professor Johnstone on the Esplanade; and would you allow me a place in your paper to request those willing to join in the cost to hand their subscriptions to me to the Town Hall? I propose to acknowledge the sums received by public advertisement. I have already been promised the following contributions:—

G. B....	Rs. 100
Premchund Roychund	„ 100
A Friend	„ 100

I have taken up this matter solely to assist Mr. Johnstone, who is in great distress for want of a job.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Town Hall, 15th November.

CEYLON.

THE MILITARY EXPENDITURE OF CEYLON.—We hear that the Military question has been decided by the Home Government and on conditions somewhat as follows:—

The Colony each year, until further arrangements are made, to pay over to the Queen's Chest a sum of about £130,000. The Commander of the Forces to grant his receipt for this sum, and then he, and not the Civil authorities, to be responsible for the Military Expenditure.

Now if it is meant that this is to be the outside limit of our liabilities, although the sum is rather heavy, we can look it in the face, for our share has exceeded £100,000 per annum for the last few years.

But if it be meant that this is for the support of the troops merely and that the Colony is still to be responsible for the building and upkeep of Garrisons, Barracks, &c. then indeed our case is a hard one.

We have no details but the mere statement that the exaction will be heavier than we anticipated, and that simultaneously with burdening us with considerably more than half the cost of the present force in Ceylon, the Home Government, to save their own pockets, now ours, will greatly reduce the Staff.—The rumours abroad are calculated to create much anxiety, and we trust the Governor will take the earliest opportunity of making known the exact details of the arrangements decided on. A sum of £120,000 we could have borne with *comparative* ease; the £10,000 additional will just prevent the addition of ten miles per annum of well traced road to the communications of the Colony. But if, in any way the sum of £130,000 is to be exceeded, we feel that a gross injustice and a great injury will be done to this Colony. Even if we could calculate on an average revenue of £900,000 per annum, £130,000 would be 14 per cent. of that revenue, and no Colony (save India which is held and must be held as a conquered country and *by the sword*,) pays in that proportion or anything approaching it.—*Colombo Observer, Nov. 3.*

It is very difficult to understand exactly the arrangements which the Secretary of State has *ordered* the Ceylon Government to make. The "Memorandum," so plausible in its show of impartiality, clearly contemplates the commutation at £135,000 for each of the years 1865 and 1866; to be raised from 1867 onwards as a rate not exceeding £10.000 per annum until the sum of £170,000 is reached. The Secretary of State however has contented himself with £100,000 for 1865, evidently in view of the sum of £30,000 out of our unfortunate surplus which he has directed should be put aside for barracks and hospitals. In 1865, therefore, we shall not pay much more than in years gone by, if we keep the £30,000 out of view. In 1866 the burden will begin to tell:—

The commuted sum will be	£135,000
Add for Pensions &c.	15,000
Total	£150,000
1867:—Commuted sum	£145,000
Pensions &c.	15,000
Total	£160,000
1868:—Commuted sum	£155,000
Pensions &c.	15,000
Total	£170,000
1869:—Commuted sum	£155,000
Pensions &c.	15,000
Total	£180,000
1870, and thenceforward—Commuted sum	£170,000
Pensions &c.	15,000
Total	£185,000

Such is the prospect before us, and the figures may be taken as under rather than over the mark. For, when the Home authorities reserve to themselves the right of taking more or less, according to circumstances, and when a possible remodelling of the fortifications is contemplated, our readers will see that it is more likely that the annual sum will be rather raised by extra demands than diminished by any reduction in the number of Native troops. That this, the most peaceful and loyal Colony in the British Empire should thus be punished for its pacific and loyal tendencies, by being called on to contribute more than a fifth of its revenue for Military purposes, forms an episode unexampled, we should say, in the annals of Colonial mis-government.

Ceylon has hitherto formed a valuable outlet for the capital, the commerce and the youthful enterprise of Britain; the reflex benefits to the mother country far exceeding all the early expenditure which are made so much of in the Colonial Office Memorandum, and being more than equivalent to our fair share of the cost of the protection, Naval as well as Military, afforded us. This was too good to last—progress was too rapid to be left unchecked. Henceforward if we hold our own and advance, it will be in spite of the oppression, not by means of the help of England, as represented by Eng. lish Statesmen.

When Rome began to undervalue and abandon her Colonies, her decadence was rapid. We begin to fear for England.—*Id., Nov. 7.*

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.—Mr. John, the Manager of the Branch at Kandy, in which the recent defalcation took place, has, as the result of Mr. Lemarchand's investigation, been suspended for alleged neglect of duty, and Mr. Pollock has been directed to take his place.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—We have had much thunder and a good deal of rain recently in Colombo, and we seem to be now settling down into the North East Monsoon. The signs for the crop season are all favourable, and the new coffee is beginning to make itself felt at Colombo. Never, we suppose, at this period of the season, was shipping so abundant.—*Id.*

CABOOL.

CABOOL, *23rd October.*—Hafizjee, Syud Jan merchant, and several Khans of Cabool, with their presents, were preparing to start for Cuariar to receive Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan when Moolla Gosman, the tutor of the Sirdar, went, to Hafizjee and handed over to him the letter which he had received the night previous from Mohamed Allee Khan. The letter was as follows:—

"I am detained by the Ameer Sahib at Ghoree, which place I will not leave for the next ten or twelve days. As I am not certain which road I will take, please do not trouble yourself by leaving Cabool, until you hear from me again. The Candahar Sirdars have left the Ameers Camp for Cabool. The son of the Ameer of Budukhshan has not been dismissed by the Ameer as yet.

24th October.—A letter from Sirdar Meer Ufzul Khan was received by Sirdar Khooshdil Khan to the following effect:—

"I with my brothers will be in Cabool about twelve. I am sorry to say that Sirdar Soultan Allee Khan has gone mad."

Khooshdil Khan desired his son Shaereeuddil Khan to go and receive the Candaharee Sirdars. About one o'clock Meer Ufzul Khan, Soultan Allee Khan, Nek Mohamed Khan, and Dustgeer Khan arrive in Cabool, and after paying their prayers in the Imaur Musjid went to the Bala Hissar.

Sirdar Soultan Allee has really become insane, *25th October.*—News has been received from Ghuznee to the effect that Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan has been called by Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan to Candahar. Khooshdil Khan, Aleeza Khoodadad, and others are repenting very much the escape of Shurreef Khan.

The following news-letter was received to-day from Peshawur:—

Sept. 30th.—Sahib, the Commissioner of Peshawur, who was at Abbottabad, has committed suicide by poisoning himself. No one can say the cause. Letters have been received here from Calcutta to the effect that that city was visited by a very destructive storm and that the loss of lives and property was heavy."

Sirdar Ufzul Khan's family is said to have reached Saloolang, where they are to stay until the snow, which has com menced falling, is cleared from the road.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 10.*

ALCOHOL.

(From the Times.)

Not very long ago an ingenious person wrote a book to account for the alleged degeneracy of the [illegible] species. He [illegible] was the use of stimulating manures and gradually poisoned the soil from which we draw our supply of vegetable nourishment, and that the same cause, added to the deleterious influence of oilcake and other artificial means of fattening cattle had equally impoverished the quality of animal food. Regarding such wards, he did not shrink from attributing the longevity of the patriarchs to their unlimited command of unadulterated meat and bread, and urged a return to their habits and modes of culture as the only escape from ultimate extinction. An equally startling idea, but one which wears the aspect of much greater probability and is supported by elaborate statistics, has lately been broached by a French savant, Dr. Decaisne. This treatise and series of supplementary papers have been epitomized by our Paris Correspondent in terms that fill the ills of civilization, as distinct from those of which flesh is the innocent heir, to the consumption of ardent spirits, and especially of absinth. This theory, unlike the other, cannot be said to possess the charm of novelty, for the teetotallers, forgetting the fall of man and the hideous cruelties of wassy-loving savages, have long been accustomed to refer all vices to an alcoholic source. What Dr. Decaisne, however, undertakes to show by facts on a large scale is that the increase of crime, suicide, epilepsy, scrofula, and insanity bear a direct proportion to the rate of spirit-drinking, and that all are progressing at a truly formidable rate in the North of Europe. This kind of demonstration, too, has often been attempted before, but it is generally limited to one city or prosecuted under conditions which impair its value. Dr. Decaisne seems, at least, to have laid down a larger basis for his induction, and to have contented himself with a narrower inference, applying especially to the abuse of spirits.

Beginning with France, he points to the fact that the production of brandy increased by two-thirds between 1828 and 1846. There is something a little arbitrary in the selection of this period, for we are not told whether the manufacture has since diminished or not, besides which we ought to know the statistics of exportation before drawing any conclusion. Still, there can be little doubt that if more brandy is not consumed in France, more absinth is, and oenanists inform us, what experience confirms, that absinth is ten times the more unwholesome stimulant. One parish is mentioned which disposes annually of about five gallons of alcoholic drinks per head, which, however, if we mistake not, is scarcely up to the Scotch average, and is of course very far below the regulation allowance of raw spirit to the British soldier in India. Passing to Switzerland, Dr. Decaisne states that the consumption of brandy in Geneva has increased by two-thirds in 20 years, and that in the canton of Berne it was actually twenty-five times as great in 1860 as in 1811. Here, again, large corrections must be made for growth of population and increasing influx of strangers, nor are we informed whether, and to what extent, home-made spirits of a different kind may have been displaced by the French cognac. Further North, as we should expect, dram-drinking is carried to still greater excess. The Duchies, the supposed wrongs of which have so lately disturbed the peace of Europe, are singled out for special reprobation, and Sweden is accused of imbibing annually nearly 44,000,000 gallons of spirits of native manufacture. This is truly prodigious for a population of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000, and prepares us for the statement that the Scandinavian race is ruining itself by drink intellectually and physically. It is rather a relief to find that Great Britain, with six times as many inhabitants, does not consume quite so much, although London is said to expend 3,000,000*l.*, Manchester 1,000,000*l.*, and Glasgow 1,200,000*l.* every year in strong drinks. More detailed results are given for the United States, but as they are founded on returns nearly 40 years old they are almost worthless for the purpose of establishing a downward progress of national sobriety.

When we come to reflect calmly on such figures as these, which we will assume to represent the truth roughly, we are confronted with many difficulties. In the first place, we have really not trustworthy proofs of their relation to the statistics of pauperism and crime. Still, if the question were simply whether the habit of spirit-drinking is pernicious, all argument would be superfluous. The advocates and the opponents of total abstinence are entirely agreed in regarding spirits, taken in large quantities, as a poison; and probably most people would concede that they should only be used medicinally. HOGARTH was no teetotaller, but his famous picture contrasting the effects of beer and gin might have been painted at the request of Father MATHEW or Mr GOUGH. Spirits being the common enemy the chief dispute is, whether it is better to combat it with the moderate use of wine and malt liquor, or with cold water and tea alone. This dispute can only be settled by two kinds of evidence medical and statistical, both of which are as yet incomplete. Physiologists are at this moment at issue with each other as to the action of alcohol in the human system—whether it [illegible] rates as a food or not, [illegible] retards digestion, whether it promotes or checks waste, and in either case whether it does so beneficially. Till these doubts are cleared up it is perfectly vain to dogmatize about the matter *a priori*, as thought it could possibly be a certainty, apart from scientific reasoning, whether Providence, which decreed us for an artificial state of society, did or did not intend fermented drinks to be an accompaniment of it. On the other hand, it is quite fair and highly useful to multiply proofs of the connexion between drinking and evil in various forms. Only we must be aware of one fallacy which recurs almost invariably in these calculations. Because less vice or in-anity is found among the water-drinkers it is urged that the whole of the excess on the other side is due to alcohol and preventible. This is like the notion that abolishing the game laws, since it would abolish the legal crime of poaching, would reduce to the same extent the other offences which poachers are prone to commit. Without at all denying that drinking often leads directly to acts of violence we fear that drunkenness, like poaching, is more frequently the effect than the cause of a bad disposition. If it were actually spreading it would be a most formidable symptom of demoralization, and would call for the most earnest efforts of clergymen, employers, and all who have means of influencing their fellows to counteract it by moral antidotes. In this country there is happily no reason to believe that crime or disease, except of the nervous type, is on the advance. At all events, committals for being drunk and disorderly, as well as deaths by drinking, are said to be on the decline; and the discouragement of spirit-drinking, by the substitution of beer, is a satisfactory feature of the co-operative movement. In Sweden, on the contrary, distillation has gained rapidly on brewing, and the same people who in ancient days accounted good ale a worthy beverage for their gods have yielded, almost like a tribe of Indians, to the seductions of fire-water. Dr. Decaisne may somewhat exaggerate the effect of this indulgence on the Scandinavian constitution, but it is absolutely certain that maladies induced by drinking may become hereditary and poison the springs of life for generations yet to come. This is by far the strongest of the arguments for legislative interventions, and against it no commercial interests deserve to be weighed for a moment. The only and the sufficient answer to it is that the public reason and conscience must be fortified against so imperious a temptation before legislation can be effective, and that when they are thus fortified legislation, always impolitic, ceases to be required.

DIET—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—The effects due to a rice diet are always so mixed up with the influence of the climate in which rice-eating men live, that it is quite impossible to eliminate the one from the other. As a rule, rice-eating people live in hot climates, and no doubt much of their feebleness if due to the climate, and not the rice on which they live. I will make no attempt to separate the influences of climate and diet. I will confine myself to a statement of facts which have had unusually good opportunities of observing, had under my immediate supervision about 800 natives, who worked on one of the English railways for many months at the rate of nine days per week. The work was going on day and night, and the men worked for 24 hours at a stretch, and stopped 12 hours. They, of course, were paid nine day's wages every week, and could afford to feed well. They ate largely of goat and mutton, and drank a good deal of beer. They took their meals *at peace*, and as I was constantly among them I could see how they fared. I have had to my employ in Java many hundreds of rice-eating coolies, and I am within the mark when I estimate the work of a rice-eating coolie at one-fifth of that of beef eating navvy. It is true that a coolie who has no shoes on his feet, no clothes on his back, and very little flesh on his bones, will get over a greater amount of walking than a heavily got up navvy; but if it is a question of physical exertion, such as must be seen in excavating earth or wheeling a barrow, the beef-eating man will do five or six times as much work as the rice-eating fellow.

It is true the Indian and Chinese coolie in coaling a Peninsular and Oriental steamer, or in carrying a load on his shoulders exerts considerable strength for a short time—a day or so—but he has no edurance. The spurt of hard work is always followed by a day or two's rest.

There are some English vegetarians who do a great deal of hard work, but they have inherited the energy of a long line of beef-eating ancestors.

There is not in the whole world any nation or tribe capable of doing any hard work who do not eat flesh as a main part of their diet. Milk, if used abundantly, seems to answer the same purpose. One or other is essential for steady and long continued work. A rice-eating Malay will run a muck, and a potato-eating Irishman will do an hour or two's fighting in a fair energetically enough on their vegetable diets; but no one ever got any hard, continuous work out of rice or potato-fed labourers.

I have seen a large tiger eaten by a mixed company of Chinese, Malays, and Javanese under the idea that they became possessed of the beast's strength and courage. And who knows, when this beautiful theory which has recently made such progress in the scientific world—viz. "the conservation of energy," comes to be fully understood, whether we may not have to go to China for its origin, as we have had to do for the first traces of many of our modern discoveries? There is no doubt that flesh-eating nations have got the upper hand in the world.

Britons eat more beef than any other people, and to will not be denied that they have more bottom than any other race. Sudden bursts of hard work under excitement may be possible on a vegetable diet, but for plank hard work, and a long continuance of it, beef is essential. Many kinds of grain are eaten by natives of the East, but it is doubtful whether any of them are better than rice. It is certain that all Orientals prefer rice to any other grain. If they eat anything else it is from poverty, not from choice.

It has been stated that a coolie could eat as much as 8lb. of rice per day. I have had to feed for several years upwards of 300 coolies who were engaged at pretty hard work, and they could not eat more than 1½lb per day. This was as much as they could consume, and included any waste there may have been.

One and a third pounds of rice when boiled looks a very formidable quantity, and no one whose stomach is unaccustomed to bulky food could possibly find stowage for so great a quantity. This boiled rice with a small quantity of salt fish to the value about 1d., was the daily ration. The fish was merely a sort of "kitchen" or flavouring to the rice, too small in quantity to be important as a part of the food. A flavouring material, which goes a long way for little money, is called trassie, and is made of shrimps, which are piled up in great heaps until decomposition makes a certain progress. The mass is then spread in the sun and dried, so as to arrest further decay. Everything stops except the smell, which some people like. I once had the ill luck to land at a fishing village on the coast of Java, where the making of this delicacy was carried on, on a great scale. The stench was something never to be forgotten.—Yours, obediently,

Wiesbaden, Sept. 30. R. W. THOMSON.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 15TH.

Baigrie, Major, Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, from Egmoopore.
Smith, Ensign L. S., 103d Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Mackintosh, Captain, 103d Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Marne, Lieutenant, 109th Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hutton, Ensign, 103d Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Churchill, Assistant Surgeon, 103d Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 15TH.

Taylor, Assistant Surgeon D. C., Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Hall, Lieutenant Colonel J. F., E. T. Force, on duty, to Egmoopore.
Smith, Ensign L., 103th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Walker, Captain G. A., on duty, to Kamptee.
Price, Lieutenant A. N., A. D. C. to Rajpootana, on duty, to Ajmere.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Poona, 14th Nov.

The undermentioned Officer of the Royal Engineers, having reported his arrival from England, on the date specified, is attached to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and directed to join:—

Lieutenant Archibald Lewis Barkle, 9th Nov. 1864.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st November 1864.

The following additional movements of Royal Artillery in Relief are ordered:

No. 1 Battery 24th Brigade, from Govindgurh, to Mooltan, on termination of annual practice.

No. 1 Battery 21th Brigade, from Attock, to Allahabad, on relief.

No. 5 Battery 24th Brigade, from Mooltan, to Govindgurh, on relief.

No. 4 Battery 25th Brigade, from Allahabad, to Attock, on 1st November by rail to Delhi thence route march. The Batteries to move under divisional arrangements.

Head Quarters, Camp, Umballah, [illegible]

Under instructions from the [illegible] and Commander-in-Chief in India, [illegible] although according to [illegible] embarked to join [illegible] returned in the [illegible] they are to [illegible] embarkation [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
15	Star of India	Holloway	Queenstown Aug. 1.
	Bella Maria	Irvin	Calcutta Sept. 29.
	Sterling (s)	Anderson	Hongkong Oct. 30.
	Goshawk	Robinson	Calcutta Sept. 23.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McLachlan	Surat Nov. 14.
	Campbell	Roy	Moulmain.
	Falco Allum	Weir	Rangoon Oct. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
15	India (s)	Greig	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Manchester (s)	Shapcott	Surat.
	Maharaj (s)	Jenkins	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Star of India*, from Queenstown.—Major Johnstone; Captain Willoughby; Captain Blair; Captain Howard; Captain Barlow; Lieut. and Mrs. Gray; Lieut. Kyle; Lieutenant Peterkin; Ensign Smart; Paymaster and Mrs. Nightingale, and a child; Mr. Bridge; Surgeon and Mrs. Spasky, and 3 children; and Quarter Master and Mrs. Guernsey, and 3 children.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *India*, to Coast and Calcutta.—Mrs. Gordon, and 2 children; Mr. A. R. Macdonald; Mr. Vintross; Abdool Cadar; Mahomedbhoy; Chellaran, and a friend; Mr. Charles; Mr. C. Rickard; Mr. and Mrs. White; Mr. Bessonjee Andrijee and Mr. Sulzberger.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per British Ship *Star of India*, from London.—On October 20th spoke the ship *Queen of the North*, in lat. 5 S., long. 25 E. On October 23rd spoke the *Michael Scott*, from London to Bombay in lat. 1-35 N., long. 08-42 E., and on the same day spoke the ship *Jumna*, from Liverpool to Bombay.

The Ship *Cavendish*, J. C. Clark, bound to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton		£2 12s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d. p ton.
	Seeds		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
London	Cotton		£2 15s. 0d. Nominal.
	Seeds		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To Havre	Cotton		£3 10s. 0d.
	Cotton		£2 2s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
Calcutta and back			Rs. 20 and port charges.
To Jiddy			½ Voluntary.
To Hull			½ Voluntary.
To China			½

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish, 1st Rs. 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat, 6-14 to 6-11.
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White) 38 to 39.
58 to 60.
Niger 77 to 78. Nominal.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. i. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1439 Agamemnon, Marder—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

833 Admiral Lyons, Thompson. June 25
1195 Bonner, McCreadie—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Oct. 24)
1064 Boston Castle (ship)—Stennie, Seowell & Co. (c. 1. Oct. 29)
1142 Catherine Rankin, McMillan—B. H. : ana. (c. 1. Aug. 24)
1059 Cowper, Muir—Alexander Nasserwanjee. (c. 1. Oct. 14.)
1199 Duleep Singh, ——Nicol & Co.
691 Foam, Watt—Wallace & Co.
849 Forest Queen, Ray—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. April 2)
1156 Gustavus, Cass sings—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. 1. Oct. 8)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Copland & Co. (c. 1. Oct. 24)
1155 Hercules, Fraser—Frazer, Fleming & Co.
1356 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. 1. Aug. 30)
1175 Lydia Williams, Carr—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Sept. 9)
1746 Merchant Prince, Treadwell—Souza, Pinto & Co.
1541 Mollmerlly, Morley—Nosworthy & Co.
2845 Morning Light, Gillies—Dawson, Rogers & Co. (c. 1. Nov. 8)
1017 Negotiator, Oddan—Stewart Brothers & Co.
905 Tiger, Ogg—Merwanjee Dorabj

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by Imperial Decrees of 27th and 31st March 1848 and Authorized Bankers of 30th Feb. 1864.—Paid-up Capital—France, 40,000,000 (2,000,000). Reserve Fund—France 10,000,000 (500,000). Head Office—Paris. Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; CREDIT AND EXCHANGE CO., of London, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—NO. 9, BANK, FORT ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and letters of Credit, and purchases or collects bills on the above-mentioned places, on sale of the principal Coins of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGES.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight.....Rs. 0|4 per Rupee.
" 3 do. do.....Rs. 0|4 "
" Sight.....Rs. 2-8 "
On France months' sight, for 1 cts.
" 3 do. do.....Rs. 2-8 "
" Sight.....Rs. 2-8 "

Deposits.

Interest will per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, or not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " do. do.
12 " do. do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Debtor Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all applications should be addressed.

Bombay 12th Oct. 1864. OTTO MUELLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated by Royal Charter, and Authorized Liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India, No. XLI. of 1860.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.*	SYMONDS HORNTHWAITE GAMA, Esq.
W. F. REVELEY, Esq.	JAMES SCOTT, Esq.
J. R. GRANT, Esq.	RAMANADH MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Bankers.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. ..... JAMES SCOTT, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at Rs. 0|4 per Rupee.
" " 4 do. do. Rs. 0|4 "
" " 3 do. do. Rs. 0|4 "
" " 2 do. do. Rs. 0|4 "
" " 1 do. do. Rs. 1|1½ "
On demand ..... Rs. 1|1½ "

Drafts at 6 months' sight granted for sums not less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Allahabad, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Delhi, Umritsur, and Lahore.

All Treasury Orders, Hoondees, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Rupee on balances not exceeding one lac, or in Government paper, at 3 per cent. per annum, the lowest rate of interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding five lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 5 per cent. per annum.
" 3 " " 6 " "
" 6 " " 7 " "
" 12 " " 8 " "

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 1st October 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight at Rs. 0|4 per Rupee.
" " 4 do. do. Rs. 0|4 "
" " 3 do. do. Rs. 0|4 "
" " 2 do. do. Rs. 0|4 "
" " 1 do. do. Rs. 1|1½ "
On demand ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
On Scotland 60 do. do. Rs. 1|1½ "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent, at Sight and Over ..... Rs. 1|1½ "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Batavia, and Sydney.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits, when the amount is not less than Rs. 1,000 at Notice, Rs. 6,000 at 3 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits, for 3 months ..... 6 per cent.
" 6 " ..... 7 "
" 12 " ..... 8 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning documents out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th Nov 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1860 the Legislative Council of India—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS, OR RUPEES 7,500 SHARES OF RUPEES 1,000 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ROBERTS, Esq. Chairman, (Messrs. Robert Brothers)
ARDESHIR CURSETJEE DALY, Esq. (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardeseer Sons & Co.)
D. J. PRICE, Esq. (Messrs. Ropez, Price & Co.)
HORMUSJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
BURJORJEE PESTONJEE DUBASH, Esq.

Solicitors

Messrs. AGLAND, PRIDHAM AND SHEPHERD.

London Bankers.

THE BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight ..... Rs. 0|4 per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. ..... Rs. 0|4 do.
Do. at 3 do. ..... Rs. 0|4 do.
Do. at 2 do. ..... Rs. 0|4 do.
Do. at 1 do. ..... Rs. 1|1½ do.
On Demand ..... Rs. 1|1½ do.

The Bank undertakes arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Interest on deposits.

Interest at 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 5 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "

Discount, Loans.

The Bank Discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, for constituents.

On purchase or Sale of Securities ..... per cent.
On realization Interest or Dividends ..... "
On Bills sent for collection ..... "

Apply for further information as to the rates of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. R. E. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th November 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1853.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,200,000 (ONE MILLION AND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STERLING.
RESERVED FUND, £1,200,000 (Rs. 80,00,000)

Head Office ..... LONDON. | Branch Office ..... EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND SIMLA. BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND AMOY. BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA—SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bank issues Letters of grant drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable on by merchants of Continent or Indies.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... Rs. 0|4 per Rupee.
" " 4 do. do. Rs. 0|4 "
" " 3 do. do. Rs. 0|4 "
" " 2 do. do. Rs. 0|4 "
" " 1 do. do. Rs. 1|1½ "
On Demand ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
Circular Notes ..... Rs. 1|1½ "

1. On Deposits at Current Rate, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, 3 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning documents out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th November 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq. M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLEN, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq. M.P.
JOHN BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq. | THE MACNAGHTENS, Esq.
JAMES JONES, Esq.

H. SAMUDA, Esq. } Auditors.
C. STEWART, Esq. }

THE Bank of England.
THE City Bank.
Solicitors—Messrs. GRESHAM, DAVIS, & PEACHEY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LOCALITY ..... Bombay.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, on the following rates, viz.:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... Rs. 0|4 per Rupee.
" " 4 do. do. ..... Rs. 0|4 "
" " 3 do. do. ..... Rs. 0|4 "
" " 2 do. do. ..... Rs. 0|4 "
" " 1 do. do. ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
On Demand ..... Rs. 1|1½ "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

For the convenience of Continental customers offices are established in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to buy and sell Bills on Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Hamburg, Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna, Trieste, Leipsic, and Augsburg, and to transmit, free of charge, the proceeds of Bills sold, to the credit or address of the persons to whom the drafts are to be sent, if on a London or Continental place or places specified at the time of sale.

All Hoondees or Drafts for collection must be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 4 " "
12 " " " 5 " "

Deposits for a longer period at rates to be agreed upon.

Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 only by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank advances on Government Paper, Bank Stock and Shares of Joint Stock Companies, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On purchase or Sale of Securities ..... per cent.
On realization Interest or Dividends ..... "
On Bills sent for collection ..... "

Apply for further information as to the rates of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. R. E. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th November 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1853.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,200,000 (ONE MILLION AND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STERLING.
RESERVED FUND, £1,200,000 (Rs. 80,00,000)

Head Office ..... LONDON. | Branch Office ..... EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND SIMLA. BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND AMOY. BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA—SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bank issues Letters of grant drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable on by merchants of Continent or Indies.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... Rs. 0|4 per Rupee.
" " 4 do. do. ..... Rs. 0|4 "
" " 3 do. do. ..... Rs. 0|4 "
" " 2 do. do. ..... Rs. 0|4 "
" " 1 do. do. ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
On Demand ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
On Scotland 60 do. do. ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent, at Sight and Over ..... Rs. 1|1½ "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Batavia, and Sydney.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits, when the amount is not less than Rs. 1,000 at Notice, Rs. 6,000 at 3 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits, for 3 months ..... 6 per cent.
" 6 " ..... 7 "
" 12 " ..... 8 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning documents out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th November 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated by Act of the Legislative Council of India, No. XVII. of 1863, and Registered by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—THIRTY LACS OF RUPEES.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMEE BUILDING, FORT.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREDERICK PHILLIPS, Esq. *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HORMUSJEE MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE DADY, Esq.
SECUJEE VELLEJEE, Esq.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Solicitors.

Messrs. CRAWFORD, BRUCE, & CRAWFORD.

Secretary.

CHARLES ROBERTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000, and at 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Interest is not allowed on balances not amounting to Rs. 10,000 except by special agreement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit at such rates of interest and upon such terms, subject to the approval of the Directors, as may be agreed upon between the Bank and depositors, but not exceeding five per cent. for deposits, further during current account transactions, and not exceeding five per cent. for deposits, other than current account transactions.

Notice of change in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the period for which any deposit is made, if the interest will not be withdrawn the deposit will be renewed, unless the depositor requires him to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Deposits for a longer period at rates to be agreed upon.

Notice of withdrawal of interest will be allowed thereon.

TERMS TO DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 6 do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 5 do. do.

DISCOUNTS.

The Bank will be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DRAWER.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain..... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " ..... 4 "
" " 12 " " ..... 5 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 10,000 nor Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period at rates to be agreed upon.

Compositions on terms which may be learned on application at the Office.

Agents.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (EIGHTY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES).
ESTABLISHING CAPITAL (SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES).

HEAD OFFICE—No. 5, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BARING, Esq., (Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
T. A. BRANDT, Esq., (Messrs. Grey, Coles & Co.)
HENRY LOCKE, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq. *Chairman.*
JAMES MACKINTOSH, Esq. | HUGH HUGHES, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
The Alliance Bank (Limited).
LIVERPOOL ..... Do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do.
SCOTLAND ..... The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.
CHINA ..... Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Solicitors.

The Bank transacts business with Liverpool, or Manchester, at the Clearing House of Exchange.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London, Scotch, and Irish Banks at the following rates of Exchange:—

At 6 months' sight ..... Rs. 0|4 per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... Rs. 0|4 "
" 3 do. ..... Rs. 0|4 "
" 2 do. ..... Rs. 0|4 "
" 1 do. ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
On demand ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
On Scotland ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
On Ireland ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
On Liverpool ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
On Manchester ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
On Liverpool or Manchester, at sight ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
Circular Notes ..... Rs. 1|1½ "

The Bank is also prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain..... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " ..... 4 "
" " 12 " " ..... 5 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 10,000 nor Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period at rates to be agreed upon.

Compositions on terms which may be learned on application at the Office.

Agents.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
IN 40,000 SHARES OF £25 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—30, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Karrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

Agencies in Agra, Meerut, Simla, Ferozepore, Jullundur, and Peshawur.

Sub-Agencies in Australia—Sydney and Melbourne.

Correspondents in China—Shanghai, Hongkong, and Foochow.

Bankers.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rate of Exchange are per Rupee.

Bills London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at Demand ..... 2s. 1d. do.
Scotland and Ireland ..... do. ..... 1/16d. do.
Circular Notes ..... do. ..... 1/16d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £20, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning documents out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 1.

Bombay, 9th November 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બોમબી જોઇન્ટસ્ટોક કારબારેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lakhs, Divided into 60,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq. of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
ISAAC MANASSEH ELIAS, Esq. of Messrs. Moses Elias Lanjee, Sons & Co.
VURJEEVANDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSERWANJEE MANAKJEE PETTY, Esq., of Messrs. Manakjee Nusserwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

FRAMJEE DHUNJEESHAW, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Canes & Co.
JEHANGIER GOOLBHOY, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

Messrs. HAYE and RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation will receive current accounts, and allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5,000. Deposits above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Further particulars as to the Bank should specify distinctly the amount or amounts to which the same are to be credited.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realize Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted to the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rates of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. THOMPSON, Manager.

Bombay 1st November 1864.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

ધ ઇમપરીઅલ બેંકીંગ એન્ડ ટ્રેડીંગ કંપની

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT VIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs, of Rupees in 24,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

W. E. THOMPSON, Esq.

Bombay, 1st November 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક ઓફ હીંદુસ્તાન ચાઇના એન્ડ જાપાન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી બેંક ઓફ હીંદુસ્તાન ચાઇના એન્ડ જાપાન (લીમીટેડ)

GAZETTE PAPER MILLIONS STERLING, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Published in the middle of the Month.—One Million Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NISBET BANNERMAN, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SCOONES, Esq. late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)

Deputy-Chairman.

WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY BETHAM De Carteret Esq.
PHILIP NOEL DU PLAT TAYLOR, Esq.
LOUIS ST. LEDGER, Esq.
JAMES LOVELL, Esq.
J. MACLEOD SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. E. H. STUART WORTLEY.
WILLIAM HARKNESS, Esq.
FREDK. J. HOGAN, Esq.
HENRY LOCKE, Esq. late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq. *Chairman.*
HORMUSJEE NUSSERWANJEE PAREKH, Esq.
HUGH HUGHES, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
The Alliance Bank (Limited).
LIVERPOOL ..... Do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do.
SCOTLAND ..... The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.
CHINA ..... Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and LAWRENCE, of Lothbury, London.

Auditors.

Messrs. GIBERSON, DAVIS, & PEACHEY.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

The Bank has Branches and Agencies at the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai and Ceylon, and adjoining in the course of being opened at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROPRIETORS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL B. SCOTT (Messrs. Taylor, Nephew, Clement & Co.)
ROMJEE HORMUSJEE, Esq. (Messrs. Gray & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHEER, Esq.

BANKERS' AGENCY.

Bombay, Office.—No. 2, Bombay Bank, (late the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London, Scotch, and Irish Banks, Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:—

At 6 months' sight ..... 2 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2 0½d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2 0½d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2 0½d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Liverpool or Manchester, at sight ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

The Bank is also prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain..... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " ..... 4 "
" " 12 " " ..... 5 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 10,000 nor Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period at rates to be agreed upon.

Compositions on terms which may be learned on application at the Office.

Agents.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" " at sight ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
Demand .....
..... } 1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
" at sight are drawn on the Bank of England.
Remittances by Telegraph granted for any sum.

Drafts at 4 and under 120 are drawn on demand only and sums, under, at short sight only, subject to advice.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of not less than Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
" 3 months' sight ..... 3 "
" 6 " " ..... 4 "
" 12 " " ..... 5 "

The interest on the sums of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date commences from the day of the receipt.

All necessary Bills, Hoondees and other orders for realization should be made, and "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th November 1864. J. C. TEASDALE, Agent.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED 1865.—INCORPORATED 1865.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 1,70,000.

Head Office ..... DELHI.
Manager at ..... J. C. PARRY, Esq.
..... J. F. HEARLE, Esq.
Branches at ..... Delhi.
Bankers at ..... Agra, Messrs. W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Lahore ..... Messrs. DYCE, SOMBRE & Co.
Peshawur ..... Messrs. DYCE, SOMBRE & Co.
Umritsur ..... Messrs. DYCE, SOMBRE & Co.
Ferozepore ..... Messrs. DYCE, SOMBRE & Co.
Jullundur ..... Messrs. DYCE, SOMBRE & Co.
Simla ..... Messrs. DYCE, SOMBRE & Co.
Meerut ..... Messrs. DYCE, SOMBRE & Co.
Cawnpore ..... Messrs. DYCE, SOMBRE & Co.
Calcutta ..... Messrs. DYCE, SOMBRE & Co.
Bombay ..... Messrs. DYCE, SOMBRE & Co.
Madras ..... Messrs. DYCE, SOMBRE & Co.
Agra, London and China ..... Messrs. DYCE, SOMBRE & Co.
Government Securities purchased.
The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the collection of Government Paper, Bank Stock and Shares of Joint Stock Companies, and other Securities, and will receive Interest and Dividends thereon, when so required, on behalf of constituents, free of charge.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 4 " "
12 " " " 5 " "
Deposits for a longer period at rates to be agreed upon.
Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Bills and grants Loans on Government Paper, Bank Stock and Shares of Joint Stock Companies, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondees.
COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On purchase or Sale of Securities ..... per cent.
On realization Interest or Dividends ..... "
On Bills sent for collection ..... "
Apply for further information as to the rates of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.
By order of the Board of Directors,
T. R. E. DAVISON, Manager.
Bombay, 5th November 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1853.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,200,000 (ONE MILLION AND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STERLING.
RESERVED FUND, £1,200,000 (Rs. 80,00,000)

Head Office ..... LONDON. | Branch Office ..... EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND SIMLA. BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND AMOY. BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA—SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bank issues Letters of grant drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable on by merchants of Continent or Indies.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... Rs. 0|4 per Rupee.
" " 4 do. do. ..... Rs. 0|4 "
" " 3 do. do. ..... Rs. 0|4 "
" " 2 do. do. ..... Rs. 0|4 "
" " 1 do. do. ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
On Demand ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
On Scotland 60 do. do. ..... Rs. 1|1½ "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent, at Sight and Over ..... Rs. 1|1½ "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Batavia, and Sydney.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits, when the amount is not less than Rs. 1,000 at Notice, Rs. 6,000 at 3 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits, for 3 months ..... 6 per cent.
" 6 " ..... 7 "
" 12 " ..... 8 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning documents out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th November 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1840.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at
2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months' notice ..... 3 per cent.
" 12 " " ..... 4 "

No interest allowed on Current accounts balances under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months will be received on terms which may be arranged on application to the Manager.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... at 2s. 0½d. per rupee
" 4 " ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 " ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 " ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 " ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at sight, or six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for

In the evening, Ghulam Hussun Khan, the British representative, waited on Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, and after mutual compliments had passed, Ghoolam Hussun Khan said that people have caused disturbances towards Peshawur, and as some of the Affghans of Cabool and other Districts are going there it would be advisable if the Hakims of the different places would be directed to place guards on the roads, and prohibit the men from going towards Peshawur: "This cannot be done, replied Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan, because in the first place it is not good for me to write such letters, and in the second place who would mind them."

16th *November*.—The following letter from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan was received by the Ameer:—

"I have received your kind letter, and am happy to learn that you intend to send newly engaged troops in lieu of those who went hence with Sirdars Ahmed Khan and Mohamed Zaman Khan. There is no use in your sending new troops to Bulkh, as they will be of no use to me. The late Ameer never allowed a single man who went from Bulkh to remain in Cabul, and I expected the same from you, but am disappointed. I wrote to you before that I wished to see you, and asked your permission to go to Cabul, to this you did not agree, and said that I was to wait till after Nooroze. Very well, as I have got many points to discuss with you, I will come to Cabul after Nooroze and then settle everything.

You need not send any troops to Bulkh, I have written to Sirdar Auzim Khan to send me six hundred Jezailchees."

Rumour is prevailing in Cabul that a battle will take place to-day in Juj Hazara and Eusofzaie towards Peshawur.

17th *November*.—Sirdar Nur-roolia Khan, having returned from Gurdraiz went to the Ameer and told him that Sirdar Azziz Khan had no desire to come to Cabul. He was busy in enlisting troops.

It is given out that Sirdars Ahmed Khan and Mohamed Zaman Khan's Jageers have been given to Uslum Khan, and Mohamed Hoosein Khan.

18th *November*.—The Ameer has ordered forty thousand a year for Sirdars Ahmed Khan and Mohamed Zaman Khan. The two guns of Uslunt Khan had been ordered to be sent to Bulkh with Nurs-oolla-Khan.

19th *November*.—From Jelalabad news has been received to the effect that a Kafila on their way to Peshawur were stopped by Sadut Khan, Mohmund, and was told to call their bamen to him.

The Kafila people tried their best to pass, but in vain, as he would not let them go.

There is no end to the rumours of affairs towards Peshawur, one is to the effect that the Wazeerees who fought before with Commissioner James Sahib, are again up, and have collected the men of their tribe."—*Delhi Gazette, Dec* 10.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE "JOHN BRIGHT" AND THE BARK "SALAZES."

(Continued from the Bombay Gazette, Dec. 15.)

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, 27TH NOV.-1863.

On the part of the prosecution.

LESBIAN, sworn states.—I was an able seaman on board the French bark *Salazes*, on her voyage from Singapore to Penang. (The evidence of this witness was similar to that of the Captain and Chief mate up to the time of seeing the light of the steamer previous to the collision.) I first described the steamer—it was about two or three miles distant. Seeing the green light of the steamer bearing down upon us it occurred to me to examine our lights and I found our red and our green burning. When I first saw the light of the steamer I was aft, the mainmast, and I mounted up the ladder and leaned over and looked at the lights, the lamps were burning brilliant and bright. I examined the red light, which was shining towards the steamer. I could not tell the distance of the steamer when I mounted the ladder, it was about a mile perhaps; there was not then any evident danger of a collision. As the steamship approached neither the red light nor any other light was raised or lifted up from the vessel. As the steamer approached every one on board cried out, and the bell was rung to attract the notice of the steamer which still came rushing on us at great speed. Before the steamer struck the ship I did nothing but I let go the braces to assist the ship (discussion as to the exact testimony.) I joined in shouting before the collision. From my opinion as a sailor I think the shouting and ringing of the bell was perfectly sufficient for the steamer to have heard them and avoided the collision. The steamer struck us amidship, abreast the main hatchway and the bark sank almost immediately.

Cross-Examination by Mr. Pollard.

The weather was sufficiently fine while I was on the lookout; there was a little rain which fell but not much; this was between 1 and 2 o'clock —there was no squall at this time—the wind was sufficiently favourable,—it was a *steady* wind I call it a *favourable* wind when there was no squally weather, but not with regard to the direction of the wind. After the rain, it was not dark. It was a little cloudy—but only a little. The lower topsails were set and the main spencer and mainsail;—the Ship carried double topsails and the lower ones were set;—there were four sails set.

Q. Seeing that a steamer was approaching you, did you do anything to give notice of your position?

A. Yes, I went to see if the lights were burning.

Q. Why did you go?

A. In order to verify that the lights were burning, because I saw the steamer was bearing direct towards the vessel, but this time the steamer was a mile and a half, certainly not less than a mile distant from us.

Q. How do you explain your previous statement that you did not think there was any danger of a collision?

A. I saw the steamer was coming directly towards us, but I did not think there would be a collision at first. I thought that unless the steamer changed her course there would be a collision, as I thought she had no lookout, this was when the steamer was at least a mile off.

Emanuel Perez.—Sworn, States in Spanish (Mr. J. D'Almeida being the Interpreter.) I am a Native of Chili, am an able Seaman on board the French bark *Salazes*,—have followed the sea since I was about twenty years of age for about twenty years. I joined the *Salazes* at Singapore on her voyage to Penang and Bordeaux. I belonged to the port watch,—I was at the helm of the *Salazes* at the time of the collision; before I took the helm I was on the lookout forward. I saw the lights were burning on both sides a red light and a green light—they were burning *first rate*.

It was three o'clock when I took the helm. I came from the lookout and relieved the man at the helm. The weather was clear at three o'clock. There had been a little squally weather, but then you could see the stars. When I took the helm there was no course given—but to steer by the wind to keep the sails full.

The steamer was 1½ or 2 miles distant, when I first saw her. We had forestay sail, foretop sail, maintop sail and mainstay sail set; four sails only—there was but little wind—the vessel was not steering easy as she had so few sails set and but little wind.

During the time I was at the wheel, there was the Chief Mate and the Pilot and myself on the poop. The Chief Mate was employed in looking at the Steamer with a glass. After I came to the helm I mentioned to the Chief Mate that there was a light, he said yes, he had seen it, it was too far off too see the color—I continued to watch the light as it approached, it did not alter its course, we did not change our course, we prepared to go about but did not do so.

We did not change our course but we prepared to bout ship. (The witness spoke occasionally partly in English and here interrupted the Interpreter,) we can't bout ship with four sails. I turned the helm hard apert to keep her off, but the vessel did not obey her helm—the ship would not go about—she did not obey the helm, she had not sufficient way upon her so go about (discussion) she had not sufficient sail to go about. The sails we had upon her were drawing at the time.

Q.—Were any other means besides the lights used, for giving notice to the steamer of your position.

A.—When we saw the steamer was coming upon us, all hands shouted, and the bell was rung —the noise was like an *earthquake*. I left the helm to save myself.

Witness remarks, "as you no speak English well I must speak myself."!

When the steamer struck our ship, I was still at the wheel. I was thrown high off my feet by the wheel and the shock, and have the marks on my hand at present. After she struck, I scrambled on board the steamer like a cat, to save my life. As the ship was sinking I observed the port light—the red light—was still burning.

Cross-Examination—by Mr. Pollard.

As you state there was very little sail—very little wind—and the vessel did not steer *easily*—what do you mean by *easily*?

A.—The vessel steered sufficiently well to keep her helm—but not easily. Because she was not going fast ("no puede andar a priesa")—(discussion as to exact testimony). A vessel going two miles does not steer so well as a vessel going ten knots. She was steering well for her speed,—When I said in my examination in chief—she was not steering easy—I meant she was steering well for her speed, but I could not turn the vessel so quickly as if she was going faster.

Q.—What was the difference in steering when you first saw the light, and what it would have been had the vessel been going faster?

Ans.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Why do you say there way a difference if you cannot tell what it was?

Ans.—There was a great difference in the steering.

Q.—In what respect was there a difference?

Ans.—The same difference as between a man very hungry and one only a little so. I don't want anything but my clothes I have lost every thing.

Mr. Pollard appealed to the Court, to obtain an answer to this question from the witness.

By the Court.—*The vessel wont answer her helm so well*, that was the difference.

Mr. Pollard.—I am informed that the witness has said that the vessel was not under command she could not go about. Is this so?

Ans.—She could go off the wind and go in every direction but very slowly.

Q.—Could the ship have gone about, luffed up into the wind?

A.—With such sail as she had I suppose she could.

At the time I ported helm—the ship could not go the other way round, she was too near the steamer.

Q—When the ship was approaching and in sight of the Steamer could she have *gone about*?

No satisfactory answer given

Mr. Pollard.—You can't understand my question.

A.—The ship could not go about the other way because she had not sail enough. There was no room to go about, it would have been impossible when I ported the helm, as the steamer was right upon us.

Mr. Pollard.—We are under a great disadvantage as to this testimony from the persistence of the witness in not answering my questions.

The Court read over a part of the direct examination of this witness as taken down by his Lordship stating the ship could not then go about.

The Witness states that, a Manilla man on board the steamer *John Bright* said, they did not see the vessel because the watch must have been asleep

Antonio Gonsalvez—Sworn (states in Portuguese,) I am a native of Lisbon—have been 32 years at sea—was on board the *Salazes*—was on board when she left Singapore. I was with the mate's watch and went on deck at 12. o'clock—until four o'clock; the last witness relieved me at the wheel and I then went forward with the watch to keep a lookout—while I was on duty I saw the lights of the vessel were burning, when I was relieved of the wheel at three o'clock, they were burning very clear. I took my place on the look-out on the forecastle. I saw two lights—called out to the Pilot—when I first saw the eights I did not know it was a steamer, the steamer had green and red lights when the collision took place it was about 8 or 10 minutes before the collision, when I was on the lookout that I saw the two lights, one green and one red—I am certain of this—I kept looking at these lights. The two lights appeared to belong to the same vessel. I was not certain whether a sailing vessel or a steamer—the lights were on the port side towards the head of the vessel. I reported the lights to the mate as it was my duty—and then returned to my look out—The mate was looking at the lights with a glass, and made them out to be of a steamer, and ordered the bell to be rung.

I called out from the forecastle, I see a light, and the mate was looking also—between this time of my calling out, and the order by the mate to ring the bell, it was about 4 or 5 minutes. It was not me that rung the bell, the first witness examined this morning rung the bell—I don't know the name of the man who rang the bell, (as I had been only a few days aboard.) there was a great noise made on board before the collision.

Cross-Examination by Mr. Pollard.

When I examined the lights, I did not notice whether the mate came forward. I staid on the forecastle until after the collision. I could not see the Mate on the poop,—but believed he was there. I cried out "lights" the Mate answered yes a steamer. The Mate spoke in French, I hailed in Portuguese—I said I can see two lights to Windward, and the Mate answered yes, it is a steamer,—the lights were about a mile more or less distant when I made this hail; this was about 7 or 8 minutes before the collision. It was 5 or 6 minutes before the collision that the bell began to ring. I can't say Exactly as to the wind,—there was but little wind, there had been a squall, and there was rain with the squall 2 or 3 hours before the collision. No one was beside me when I saw the lights. All the watch were on deck, the one who rang the bell was the nearest person to me when I hailed, I don't remember seeing any one came up on the forecastle and looked at the lights.

The Carpenter is a Dane, but speaks French. He fixes the lights in their places—cleaning the lights; belongs to all the crew. It is the duty of every one every five minutes to look at the lights, they all obeyed the duty—they went one by one as their turn came. I had only been on board five days. After leaving Singapore no word had been given as to the lights. All I know about the rules is from being told by the crew.

By the Court—How long was it from your quitting the wheel and going forward to your seeing the lights?

At 3 I was relieved from the wheel, I then went forward and immediately saw the lights, it was six bells.

Abdul sworn—(Mr. Geils the Court Interpreter acting.)—I am a pilot have been so for the last twenty years. In the Straits of Malacca and Bay of Bengal—in Rhio Straits—once to Saigon. I have been four times between this and Penang —I was engaged by the Captain of the *Salazes* as Pilot, I had acted as Pilot for this Captain on two former occasions; once going to China as far as the light house and once in the Straits of Rhio.

On the day previous to the collision, the breeze was to the W.S.W.—there had been rain. The *Salazes* had side lights on board on the evening of the 20th—these side lights were lighted and were in their places. It was part of my duty to see these side lamps placed and that they were burning.

I stand near to these lights and I go once an hour to see that they are burning. Every evening since leaving Singapore. I had examined the lights, I am always on deck night and day, I only go below to eat—drink. I sleep during the day if I sleep at all—never at night—I sleep on deck. On the evening of the 20th I was on deck—on the poop and at midnight also—and when the ship went about at one o'clock,—she then went about towards the shore of Malacca. At one o'clock we went about for the last time before the collision, towards Batu Pahat. There was land then in sight *Batu Pahat*, otherwise called *Aaramoosa* (Mount Formosa) (laughter.) The Court.—Mount Formosa is a well known land mark. There was no English and some other vessel in sight and some trading vessels—there was *hardly* any wind when we stood towards Mount Formosa. I don't think the vessel was mowring at all, the tide was with us, the tide assisted more than the wind. When we went about the Captain was there and the Mate and myself on the poop. There was a light seen by me before the collision—it was a green light it bore at right angles with the *Salazes*, on the left—the portside. After I saw the green light. I looked over and saw our lights were burning brightly—we had red and green lights—the steamer did not change its course the light came steady towards us.

We continued on the same course, the tide assisting our sailing vessel. It was two minutes after I first saw the light—the Chief Mate with his glasses made out the light to be a steamer. The Mate gave me the glasses and I also looked through them—I looked for some time—steady at the green light—about a minute—she did not appear to change her course, and our bark continued her course.

The Captain desired the bell to be rung—the Captain called out through a horn to apprize the steamer of our position, and when the steamer approached nearer and nearer we shouted out with our voices. The steamer was about three of her own lengths distant from the *Salazes* when the bell was first rung. There was about two minutes interval between the first ringing of the bell and the shouting. The steamer did not change her course. She struck the vessel amidship—from the time of seeing the light until the collision no light was lifted up from the ship —neither of the side lights were removed before the collision—there were no lights shown of any description and if they were shown I must have seen them. After I got on board the steamer I turned round and saw the red light sinking. At the time of the collision the clouds had disappeared the stars were visible and the land,—Mount Formosa was clearer; it was about 7 or 8 miles distant. A vessel without lights and with sail set, could then have been seen at a distance of 2 or 2½ miles.

Cross examination by Mr. Pollard.

The tide was towards Malacca setting us against the wind. When I first saw the light, the vessel was then hardly moving at all, and it was so at the time of the collision.

Q.—Was there wind enough to take her through the water.

A.—I saw the sails flapping, there was hardly any wind—there were only four sails set. There was not enough wind to take us through the water, had there been more sails set. We were hardly moving at all.

Q.—How do you come to call yourself a Pilot, who christened you?

A.—I got the name of Pilot from going out in a sampans with dubashes I am a *touter* for dubashes (similar to *bum-boat men*.) In twenty years I have been four times to Penang.

The witness states, a bum boat man is not the same as a dubash.

The Court took a recess for half an hour until 2 P. M.

Second day, 2 *p.m.*

Mr. J. Baxter, Surveyor, was sworn, on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Pollard objected to Mr. Baxter's testimony also to the survey as being no part of the regis, ter, also to the survey of the *Salazes* by Captain Kirby on the same ground.

His Lordship introduced a printed French pamphlet, received from the French Consul Mr. Troplong, duly certified by him to be a correct copy of the French Maritime Regulations in force previous to 9th January 1863, which were enacted by the French Emperor on the 28th May 1859 to replace certain regulation of 1852.—His Lordship translated, at length some of these Regulations especially as to the lights required. Steamboats when moving under steam, are to keep at the head of the foremast a white light visible at each side as far as two points &c., also a green light on the starboard side, and a red light on the port side. Vessels under sail and Steamers having their Machinery at rest, when in the public highway or in ports and roads shall carry the same lights except the white light which can be suppressed. I find nothing as regards the law of sailing. I presume this can be put in as admitted by consent. It was so admitted.

The Protest by the Captain before the French Consul is here produced by Mr. Woods.

Mr. Pollard I admit it as a true copy of the Protest, but not as any proof of the facts alleged. It is marked as an exhibit.

By the Court—As to the publication of any law or regulation in the *Government Gazette?*

Mr. Pollard I take it—the Court takes judicial notice of such.

By the Court.—There is an order in Council dated 9th January 1863, which has never been published in the *Government Gazette*.

Mr. Pollard.—I am perfectly willing to agree that these copies printed in the *Government Gazette* are true copies as well as the order in Council printed in the *London Gazette* and introduced by your Lordship.

By the Court.—There has been a conference pending for some months between the French and English Governments to assimilate maritime regulations. The proposition came from the Emperor of the French, and Her Majesty in Council has been pleased to accept the same, as appears from a Notification in the *London Gazette* a copy of which I have obtained from the Governor's Office, and now produce.

The production of a copy of the *London Gazette* is sufficient proof in law of the authenticity of the order; Mr Pollard admits the same.—*Straits Times, Nov* 28.

THIRD DAY, NOV. 28TH, 1863.

Testimony for the Defence.

John Elnell Betham, sworn,—I am a Master Mariner,—have been so nearly 11 years—have a certificate by the Board of Trade,—have also passed in Bombay.—Have been in Command of the steamer *John Bright* since 1st Nov. 1862. I was her first commander in these seas. In the course of my experience as a Master Mariner I have been at least 20 times to China, thus making forty passages to and fro through the straits. The register of the *John Bright* is 670 tons, and her steam engines is of 250 horse power. The crew all told were 90 men and officers. I recollect the night of 20th October last. I was on the quarter deck at mid-night and my vessel was near the water islands at half-past eleven. The second officer was James Robert Scott. After 12 o'clock I sent for the 2nd officer, I spoke of where we were and the necessity of keeping a good lookout. I cautioned him with regard to the track we were running, that it was where we might expect to meet vessels. I saw him then go on to the bridge, from this time I remained on the quarter deck. It was raining at the time I remained on deck. As was my custom in passing through the Straits to remain on deck all night; I was aware of the necessity of vigilance. The rules of the ship are to have 3 on the lookout; 1 on the spritsail yard forward, 1 on the bridge and the officer in charge of the deck or watch and the officer himself—there is generally a seacunnie (a quarter master) stationed at the stand compass which is on the afterhouse. I know from my own knowledge (a personal observation) that those men were on duty that night. It is also the custom on board of my vessel for the lookout to hail out every hour. I heard them this night hailing by every half hour.

By the Court.—Whenever the bells strike which was every half hour.

Mr. Pollard.—The lookouts are relieved every two hours. I was on deck at 2 o'clock and I believe they were then relieved but don't know it. I saw two vessels myself that we passed after midnight both passing our vessel on the starboard side. At about quarter past 3 that morning I was on the afterhouse beside the standing compass. The quarter master Francisco Broto was also there. I don't know who was at the helm, I think Emanuel was his name, a Chinaman was also with him who takes his turn regularly to assist at the wheel our course S. S. ½ E. by the compass S. E. by E. true. The wind was westerly the weather was cloudy, but clear, the horizon being well defined and no haze. We were going at the rate of ten knots, at twelve o'clock by the log then hove and no orders were given to increase or alter the speed—there were no sails set. I heard the lookout man forward at about 20 minutes past 3 give the alarm "a ship ahead."

By Court—The man was on the spritsail yard on the starboard side.

Mr. Pollard,—I next heard the 2nd mate cry out "starboard" I saw him then standing on the port side of the bridge he had been previously walking to and fro had been stationary at no time during his watch on the port or either side. I heard the 2nd mate cry out starboard. I jumped up having an opera glass in my hand,—I was seated in a chair and leaned forward saw the loom of a vessel on the starboard side. Immediately ordered the quarter master to assist at the wheel. I fancied that I made out the masts of a vessel very close to us. I directed the quarter master to jump down from the afterhouse and assist to put the helm over and run down the steps of the ladder from the afterhouse to see it was done myself.

I saw nothing more of the vessel until after the collision, which ensued almost instantly as I had not time to reach the wheel before I felt the shock. Immediately after the collision I put my hands on the wheel I then turned and ran forward—in passing the engine room, I leaned down and saw the engines had been stopped and were not working. I heard the sound which indicated to the ear that just before the engines had been thrown out of gear. I say the engines were not moving. I went forward and saw a vessel under our bows. I noticed she had two topsails set, fore and mainsail sails on the main. I noticed no other sails then these two. I noticed a red light. It was fitted very far aft. The vessels did not separate. I was anxious to save the men. I remained forward until I knew for a certainty that all the men from the vessel had got on board. I then went for the Carpenter and went to the engine room and gave the order to back the engines. I then backed clear of the vessel—on doing so she went down very shortly afterwards. At three o'clock I heard six bells struck, as I was then the look out hail and answer each other. Our ordinary rate at sea is ten knots, we go faster sometimes—this is not so fast as she can go.

I ascertain some time after from my own officers that the vessel was called the French Bark *Salazes*. I am certain all the regular lookouts and other persons on duty in the watch were on the alert. Our course was proper one. I came along the Malacca coast and was bound for Singapore.

Cross-examination by Mr. Woods.—

What was the relative power of your Steamer's Engines to her tonnage?

A.—250 Horse power but this was only nominal, it could be worked up to 600. I believe, at ordinary speed she was kept at 600.

Q.—Had you any share as owner in the *John Bright*.

A.—No.

Q.—Was she insured.

A.—I dont know.

I left Colombo on the 16th Oct., I sighted Malacca light about 10 P. M. on the night of the 20th ult. I believe 10½ to 11 knots was our average speed. Across the bay of Bengal, we had a gale of wind, sails were set all the way. The Engines were at their ordinary power. I remained on deck from one in the morning till the time of the collision, I never moved off the house. The *John Bright* has not an unusual number of wind sails,

By the Court.—She has six over the engines and coal holes, and two ventilators;—these extend beyond.

By the Court.—They are like an old blunderbuss—like an old helmet—Captain Cole's Carpols.

By Mr. Woods,—There are two iron ventilators—the funnel mouths of which can be shifted. These two iron ventilators are along way abaft (marked on the diagram) over the engine room work shop.—Wind sails and ventilators—These are not quite so large as these over the stokehole, but extend considerably. They increased in size as they rise nearly to the top. They are situated therefore on the house where I stood. The two large ventilators forward those nearest to me, were not so high as the house. Those two highest are a foot or two higher than the house on which is the standing compass. Their diameter is 4 feet 8 inches. There the six ventilators (they are not wind sails) over the engine room. She has altogether eight, ventilators and one wind-sail generally. This is down the Engine room sky light. These considerably interfere with the view in a slanting direction, but not fore and aft. The funnels would not intercept my view where I was fore and aft. I would see for 5 or 6 degrees. I was on the port side during the night.

These would not at all intercept the view of the 2nd Mate.

By the Court.—The bridge is before the funnels—both the same director 4 ft. 8.

Mr. Woods.—The man *Aboobaka* on the spritsail yard had been on duty from two clock and would remain until four. He was a Malabar man, a Native of Bangalore. I have had considerable experience with lascar crews.

Q. Do you know that they sometimes take a nap—and it is very common occurences to take a half hour's nap.

Ans.—I have not observed so since I have been at sea.

It is not my experience of lascar men on watch, I could not see the man on the sprit-sail yard and therefore I cannot say whether he was there on duty or not.

Q.—What distance was there between the man on the spritsail yard and the nearest man to him on the bridge.

A.—About 100 feet as near as I can tell. Both places of lookout are equally good. We passed two vessels, but I did not see the vessels, I did not examine them with my glass. They seemed to be 2 miles or 1½ miles; subsequent to those. I saw nothing before I saw the *Salazes*. I saw the land, Mount Formosa, about 12 or 14 miles distant.

Q.—At that time how far distant ought you to see a vessel square rigged and with all sails set, with such a light and on such night—and in this position.

A.—About ½ of a mile.

Q.—If a prow at what distance.

A.—20 or 30 yards.

Mount Formosa is a part of the Straits where I have seldom met native vessels. I have never observed them at this distance 12 or 14 miles distance, from the land; I have seen them close in above (discussion.)

By the Court.—Will the witnesses have an opportunity to read over and correct their evidence before it is signed—and if they object to any part of it have it made right.

By Mr. Woods,—I object to conversations at that end of the table in the hearing of the witnesses.

By Mr. Woods.—The engines could be stopped in one or two minutes to the best of my belief. The orders are given verbally,—there is a telegraph on the bridge to the engine room but it is never used except in harbour—there is no copper tube.

In my examination in chief, when I said I examined as to the lookouts I confined this remark to those on the Bridge.

By the Court.—When the mate called out Starboard three times, there was no interval between the three times, except for distinct utterance.

Re-examination by Mr. Pollard.

As to the height of the stock hole ventilators, they are not more than a foot or two above the quarter deck, I could see *abeam* of the ventilators from where I was on the quarter deck.

As there may be no mistake as to my testimony, I state, that when in my cross-examination I said I have never known lascar men to sleep on their watch, I mean those men especially appointed to watch on the look out. When I said a vessel would be visible a quarter of a mile distant on that night, I do not mean a vessel having only 2 top sails on the cap—broad sharp up with fore top mastatay sail and a main staysail or spencer and being close hauled leather like towards me, such vessel would not be visible a quarter of a mile off.

When I said I had never seen native vessels in that part of the Straits, I meant I had never seen them —that part of the Straits go far from the shore, as I was then about mid channel. Although I could not see the man on the spritsail yard from where I was, I could tell from the voice in hailing that he was at his post at six bells that is three o'clock, or that he must be at least on the forecastle—I could also tell that he was at his post when he gave the alarm from the sound of his voice, and the direction in which it came.

By the Court.—It was at geared engine—not direct action.

Q.—At what angle did the steamer strike the bark.

A.—Nearly at right angles, as nearly as as possible.

By Mr. Pollard—The vessel might have swung round before we struck her.

By Mr. Pollard—One of the *experts*, (Captain Bolton, has to go to his vessel at New Harbour,) it is out of the usual order but I find it necessary to take his testimony now.

Charles James Bolton—sworn—I am a Master Mariner, certificated by Board of Trade have been to sea since 1842 about 20 years—am now in command, of the steamer *Reiner*—have commanded steamers 5 or 6 years previously, had commanded sailing vessels about five years.

Q.—How near would a vessel lie to the wind being close hauled as stated in the case of the *Salazes*?

A.—About 6 ½ points, this is the minimum. A vessel with top sails, under the sail that the *Salazes* is described to have carried at the time of the collision, and being close hauled could not lie nearer to the wind than 6½ points, I think not so near.

Q. Supposing yourself in a sailing vessel as described and you saw a green light at 2½ miles distant and it had approached you to within a mile without altering her course, what would you do?

A.—Were I on board a sailing vessel under this sail, and had seen the green light of a steamer originally 2 miles off and which had approached to within a mile of my vessel without altering its bearing,—and were I under the belief that my vessel had not been seen from the steamship,—I should, as I do not consider my vessel could stay under this canvass, have thrown every *thing aback*; this I consider a mere ordinary measure of precaution which would naturally occur to me. It is not an unusual occurrence, it is one of the most ordinary measures that can possibly be taken.

Q.—Would this measure have prevented a collision?

A.—This would depend on the wind, how it was; but it would certainly lessen the chance of collision, supposing the steam vessel to keep her course—whether it would avert the collision would be a question as to the wind. Were the wind as described in the petition, that is blowing moderately and the ship driving, it would in my opinion certainly have avoided a collision. All this is based on the supposition that the steamer kept on her course without seeing the bark. I carry first class lights, regulation lights. My lamps are trimmed every four hours, this is a standing rule, and the officer of the watch has instructions, to have them trimmed more frequently, if necessary. I consider it essential to have the lights trimmed every four hours to show the light two miles, the required distance. Rain or heavy dew might in have the effect of steaming or fogging the glass inside. Judging from my experience, a light burning from 6 P.M. to 3 A.M., that is 9 hours—it must be dim—I do not think it possible for any light, even of the best class I have ever seen, to be visible at the required distance two miles after it had been burning from 6 in the evening till 3 in the morning, without having been touched or trimmed. I would not expect such a light as I have ever seen to remain visible under such circumstances.

Cross-examination by Mr. Woods.—I have never trimmed the lamps myself nor stood over them while they were being trimmed. I have examined them after they had burnt four hours, and I could not tell from my personal knowledge whether they were trimmed or not;—much will depend on the quality of the oil or the lamp and the character of the wick. I know a Patent lamp used on a bowsprit—I have never known them or any lamp to burn brightly after four hours—This is about the outside time, four hours; with the best oil, the best lamp and the best wick; four hours is the longest time that a lamp should go untrimmed. The deposit of dew will depend partly on the ventilation.

Q.—Will not a well ventilated lamp keep burning without being trimmed for some 8 or 10—hours.

A.—It might be a light burning, but certainly not visible.

Q.—Do you not know of any patent lamps which consume their own wick—and do not require trimming.

A.—No, I know that candles consume their own wick and leave no carbon behind, since my experience of the steamer, I have no wish to return to a sailing vessel—I prefer a steamer—I have not found sailing vessels a bore or in my way—I can't say that I have ever found them right in my way.

Any ship that I saw, I would try to get out of her way. I would not trust to any vessel getting out of my way. I would endeavor to get out of the way, except in case of inevitable collision in which case I should except him to do his part as well as I could. In the case of the *Salazes* as stated, I would expect the steamer to get out of my way, but I should be prepared for the case of her not seeing me. Half a minute would be sufficient to accomplish the manœuvre I have stated, only two or three ropes are to be cast loose.

Q.—The wind is stated by you Westerly and by us N. W. you look at his diagram?

By the Court.—Diagrams are very dangerous, better not have any.

By Mr. Woods.—Had this been done and the vessel thrown aback, the steamer would have passed *ahead* —the usual course would be to go astern of the sailing vessel but under the circumstance and being so close —you must do your best, exercise your own judgement, whether to go ahead or astern.

Q. Would not the tide affect this manœuvre.

A.—I dont know how the tide was, however it would have made no difference.

Q. Could not the steamer have just as easily ported or starboarded her helm.

A.—I dont know the position sufficiently. I suppose the steamer might.—*Straits Times Nov.* 30.

(To be continued.)

HEIGHTS ABOVE THE UMBEYLA PASS.

(Delhi Gazette, Dec. 10.)

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, MIDDAY.

DEAREST HELOISE.—"I was about to write of peaceable events, but something tells meere I send this off that more strife must be detailed, yet I will not anticipate. You know that Sir Neville's wound obliged him to give command of the Punjab Irregular Force to Colonel Wylde of the Guides, while General Garvock assumed command of the Euzofzai Field Force, and commenced his reign by parading all the troops, distributing Orders of Merit, and suitable speeches to the different regiments, which had distinguished themselves; that of Ferozepore, came in for a large share of encomium, and very deservedly so; the 5th Punjab Infantry too, received several medals and much praise for its exploits on the 26th of October. Major James who has been indefatigable in his political exertions, promises us the all shall be over on the 18th, and the troops return in peace to the plains: but I for one, dearest Heloise, am not so sanguine. Some one says, dear girl, you printed one or two of my letters, but should you ever be so indulgent again, please correct such little mistakes as I observe in my hurried letter of the 21st ultimo.

I told you that several columns or brigades had been formed, the one at Murdan under Colonel Shipley, to threaten Swat by the Loondkhwar pass, composed of

7th Hussars—1 Troop.
Guide Cavalry—100 Sabres.
Bunney's Battery.
7th Royal Fusiliers.
Three Companies, 3rd Sikhs.

Major Munro went from camp to act as Political Agent, but it was declared by Major James, that should this little force enter Swat, it would involve us in a still bigger fight there, before we were prepared for it; the intention being to deal summary vengeance on the tribe in the spring; consequently the column is broken up.

The troops in camp, or rather in our two camps—for we are divided here into an upper, and lower,—have been arranged in two brigades, thus:—

First Brigade, under command of Colonel Turner.
Peshawur Mountain Train.
71st Highland Light Infantry.
5th Goorkha Regiment.
1st Punjab Infantry.
3rd do do.
5th do do.
20th Regiment N. I.
32nd do do.

Brigade Major, Lieut-Campbell, 71st Highlanders.

Second Brigade under Colonel Wylde.
Her Majesty's 101st Foot.
Guides.
Heavy Guns.

Hazara Mountain Train.
6th Regiment Punjab Infantry.
14th do.
23rd do.

Brigade Major, Captain Chester, 4th Goorkhas.

Report says one of the above forces advances through the Chumla valley to Mulkab, the other holds the present position in the pass. I hear there are troops of all kinds at our depots—Rustoom, and Nyakilla, which will probably furnish another column under Colonel Shipley to enter Chumla by the Catsija Pass. All of us here are anxious to go on and almost daily expect the order, but I fancy that will not come for some ten days at least. Major Roberts, V.C., has left to report the state of affairs here, together with all particulars of our position, to His Excellency the Chief at Lahore; at which place it is said, he is retained until Sir W. Denison's arrival. Colonel Adye is still in camp.

We had rain here one day, and very disagreeable it was, but the cold is less than when the sky was brighter. All wounded have been sent to Pamouli, and must furnish considerable diversion for the doctors there. We have Assistant Surgeons, and volunteers, from all parts of the Punjaub. The famous Craig has been strengthened by an outwork extending down the ridge in front, while it is garrisoned by the 71st and 101st, in turn. We made a glorious preparation for them on Friday last, but unfortunately the blue clad gentry would not avail themselves of our polite attention. The 6th Punjaub Infantry was drawn up behind the Water Picket, which is in front of the Craig, while behind the Craig itself were the 1st and 5th Punjab Infantry, the 32nd Regiment and one Mountain Train. The trees and jungle under which the enemy advanced to the Craig, have been cut down; very few of the enemy have been visible, but gentle 'potting' continues between the advanced pickets. One man killed and one wounded, is the sum of our casualties, saving at least a sepoy of the 3rd shot dead by a Boneyrwall, who was permitted to come in while the flag of truce was up—under pretence of treating with Major James, who should be very cautious in admitting such treacherous savages into his presence. There has been a great deal of talk among the about anent the treaty. The Akhoond of Swat, and Sydoolah Khan, a chief of no small importance in Bonair, are desirous to obtain peace, while another man of eminence as a savage, and by name Ahmed Khan, considers his people ought to fight again, nor as yet give up the Hindoostanees; and thus you will perceive that though these is no unanimous declaration of peace, yet there is the want of unanimity which ruins all these well projected Asiatic schemes of rebellion, and anarchy; and it is my private opinion dearest Heloise, that no peace treaty will be effected, until we have shown these borderers our ability to advance from this entrance step to their territories; it would be the worst possible policy to patch up this affair lightly, now that we have so far commenced it. My latest intelligence is, that a chief from the north of Bijour, has arrived with a reinforcement of three thousand men. Hindoostanee pickets surmount the low hill range overlooking Eusofzai, on the plains of which every movement of our forces can be watched. All accounts agree, that the wretched band of fanatics yet holds Mulkab, which ought to be converted into a sanitarium for the English inhabitants of the Peshawur valley.

To-day is the second Friday passed, or nearly so, without a fight; the enemy is a trifle more lively than usual, but a few cartridges from our heavyguns have disseminated the small collecting masses, which shews they cannot muster in force sufficient to attack our improved position. Distance pickets have been abandoned, and all *sungas* garrisoned in greater force than at first. Rain is again threatening, and it is cold and wretched at night. Snow falls here towards Christmas day, but at this height, melts as it reaches the ground. Almost everything up here has become dear, and scarce: the T. G., which stand for 'travelling goat,' has gone down."

COFFEE PROSPECTS IN MYSORE AND COORG.

(Neilgherry Excelsior, December 3.)

The Administration Report of Mysore and Coorg having been given to the Press, we proceed to lay before our readers a short account of the prospects of coffee in those provinces during the past official year, 1862-63.

The tax is "realised almost entirely in the Nugger and Astagram Divisions (of Mysore) in the propostion of more than 2 to 1 in favor of the former; the collection during the past year being—

Nugger	Rs.	62,925	13 3
Astagram	,,	30,411	12 10
Nunddiroog	,,	55	8 7
The Total or Rupees		93,393	2 8

is an increase of rupees 25,279-7-5 over the revenue of 1861-62." This is so far very satisfactory, shewing an increase in one year of over a quarter of a lac, and a total revenue of nearly one lac of rupees. The approximate statement of the number of acres taken up for coffee cultivation we extract below, but are inclined to believe that it is not correct; in fact no accurate statement could be drawn up unless there was a survey. The number of acres said to be held by Europeans in Nuggur is very small indeed. We know there were ten European estates in Nugger some few years back, and since then there has been a great impetus given to Coffee cultivation, so that we are inclined to think the statement is underdrawn.

Division.	Talooks.	Extent in acres.	Distribution in acres.	
			Europeans.	Natives.
Astagram.	3	45,000	20,000	25,000
Nugger ...	6	30,000	2,650	27,350
Total.	9	75,000	22,650	52 350

Later returns for Astagram, it is stated, brings up the total for that Division to 56,958 acres, 58 per cent of which is in native holdings. The average area for Europeans in Astagram is given at 933 acres, and at 6 acres, for natives. All the good land in Astagram it is said is now taken up, and that it will not be possible for any one to get as much as Mr. Middleton, who is estate in the Munzerabad Taluck it is estimated comprises an area of 16 square miles.

An approximate statement of the produce is given, though it is conceded that the estimate is not easily made, as "the yield varies greatly according to the locality and according to the experience and energy of the planter." We extract it however as it is suggestive.

Locality.	Produce per acre.		Value.
	Maunds.	Cwts.	
Astagram and Nugger new estates... ...	25	6½	6 Rs. = 150 Rs.
Old Munzerabad Plantation	18	4½	6 ,, = 108 ,,
Native Plantations ...	5	1½	6 ,, = 30 ,,

It will be seen that the old Munzerabad Estates yield nearly ½ less than the new Nuggur and Astagram Plantations. Now those old Estates were planted in shade, and we cannot say